

**DON'T**

FAIL TO EXAMINE "THE OLD RELIABLE"

FAVORITE COOKING STOVES

Before purchasing. The only Stove sold with a WRITTEN guarantee to neither WARP, CRACK nor BREAK from heat.

STOVES OF ALL KINDS

AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE BUYING.

H. S. RENICK & CO.,

No. 9, East Side Square, Greencastle, Ind.

CALL

AT THE

New Notion Store,

—For new styles in—

HAMBURG ELKINGS

And Laces at lower prices than any house in town. Don't forget the place on the Southwest Corner of Square.

L. D. CRAWLEY.

Established 1849.

COLE BROTHERS,

The Second Largest Manufactory of

LIGHTNING RODS in the WORLD.

We are now ready to furnish at wholesale and retail, every variety of Lightning Rods, Points, Fixtures and Ornaments. Also our CELEBRATED WOOD PUMPS, TUBING and FIXTURES, adopted by the Wood Pump Manufacturers' Association, April 13, 1880. Send for circular and price lists.

COLE BROTHERS, Greencastle, Indiana.

W. F. GARVER,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS!

Clothing, Groceries, etc., Carpentersville and Portland Mills.

I have just received a large invoice of new goods, making my stock full and complete. Come and see me if you wish bargains. Coal oil 15 cents per gal. Prints 5 cents. Men's boots as low as \$1.00 per pair. I now have the largest and best selected stock in the county, and am selling lower than the same class of goods can be purchased elsewhere.

ly36

AD. HANNA.

ED. E. BLACK.

HANNA & BLACK,**The Furniture Men**

OF PUTNAM COUNTY,

Offer superior inducements to buyers. They always keep the best stock and their prices cannot be discounted.

Call and see their

PARLOR SETS.

29-ly.

New Cash Grocery.

ISAAC JENKINS.

Jenkins & Co.

In Southard's Block; next door to Langdon's book store.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS

In Fire Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Tobaccos and Cigars. Highest market price paid for country produce in Goods or Cash. Farmers are solicited to call on us for their supplies, and bring your produce.

Yours,

JENKINS & CO.

ly 5

Agents Wanted!

The Best Selling, Most Profitable and Honest Article ever offered by agents to the public. This is no idle boast, but truth. But one Agent wanted in a town, and none but Live, Energetic Men and Women. For full information, address James G. Hewlin, 28 South Fourth St., Terre Haute, Ind. (Always give street and number.)

GOLD.

Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve their chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Extensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

LUXURY.

PASSENGERS VIA THE

BEE LINE ROUTE

I, & St. L. and C. C. & P. Ry's to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo and all New England cities are offered New and Elegant Coaches, Dining Cars on all through trains.

FAST TIME! SURE CONNECTIONS!

Palace Sleeping Coaches, which run through without change between St. Louis and New York and Boston, via New York Central and Boston & Albany R. R. No other line can do this. And for the Special Accommodation of persons going West an additional through train will leave Greencastle daily, except Sunday, arriving at St. Louis at 7:30 a. m., making direct connection for all points in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and California. This train will run promptly ON TIME! NO DELAYS! NO DIFFICULTIES! And passengers will save time and money by consulting A. P. HARRISON, Agent, and securing Time Tables, Maps and reliable information, with lowest rates for freight and passage.

A. J. SMITH, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Louis.
D. B. MARTIN, Gen. Western Agt., St. Louis.

The ELDREDGE!

Elegant in Appearance!



Light Running!

The World Challenged to Produce ITS EQUAL!

Admitted the standard in simplicity, easy of operation and range of work. It is the most complete and desirable machine ever offered to the public. IT HAS AN AUTOMATIC SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE, ADJUSTABLE AUTOMATIC TAKEUP, SELF-SETTING NEEDLE. Loose pulley for fly wheel. (No breaking of thread and needles by running the machine backwards.)

TO SEE, PLEASE.

TO TRY, CONVINCE.

TO BUY, SATISFIES.

Light Running MACHINE MADE.

Parties wanting the best machine made, call on or write to P. HAYS, Agent, Greencastle, OFFICE—At Langdon's Bazaar, No. 6 South side Public Square.

2-ly

DON'T FORGET

—THAT—

John T. Craig

Is still at his old stand in South Greencastle, with all the varieties of

ly5

CASH paid for good, fat stock for my use.

All meat delivered in city free of charge at any hour.

John T. Craig.

KIEFER'S

—Is the place to get a good—

LUNCH

And don't you forget it.

Also a large stock of GROCERIES, at the very lowest cash prices. Farmers, call and see him. The boys all know where Charlie Kiefer is and they go to see him without invitation.

ly25

Dr. Frazier's Root Bitters

Frazier's Root Bitters are not a dram-shop whiskey beverage, but are strictly medicinal in every sense. They act strongly upon the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels open and regular, make the weak strong, heal the lungs, cleanse the nerves and cleanse the blood and system of every impurity.

For dizziness, Rush of blood to the head, tending to Apoplexy, Dyspepsia, Fever and ague, Dropsy, Pimples, Eruptions, Scrofula, Humors and Sores, Tetters, Ring Worm, White Swelling, Erysipelas. See eyes and for young men suffering from Weakness or Debility caused from imprudence, and to females in delicate health, Frazier's Root Bitters are especially recommended.

Dr. Frazier: I have used two bottles of your Root Bitters for Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Weakness and Kidney disease, and they did me more good than the Doctors and all the medicine I ever used. From the first dose I took I began to mend, and I am now in perfect health, and feel as well as I ever did. I consider your medicine one of the greatest of blessings.

MRS. M. MARTIN, Cleveland, O.

Sold by all druggists everywhere at \$1 per bottle.

HENRY & CO. Sole Prop'rs,

36-ly 62 Vesey Street, New York City.

PILES, PILES, PILES.**A SURE CURE FOUND AT LAST.**

NO ONE NEED SUFFER.

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and averted Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy) called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer ON TIME! NO DELAYS! NO DIFFICULTIES! And passengers will save time and money by consulting A. P. HARRISON, Agent, and securing Time Tables, Maps and reliable information, with lowest rates for freight and passage.

Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry of Cleveland says about Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment: I have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such prompt and permanent relief as Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment.

For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, \$1.00.

HENRY & CO.,

36-ly 62 Vesey Street, New York City.

STOVES! STOVES!

—AT—

B. F. BARWICK'S

A numerous stock and great variety of elegant patterns to select from. Among which are the celebrated

Garland Base Burner

and a full line of the Garland Cooks for wood or coal.

Call and look through before buying. Our prices are as low as any house in the State.

B. F. BARWICK,

20- North Side Square.

The Greencastle Banner.**Coatesville.**

Our citizens have been considerably disturbed during the past week in consequence of the appearance of small pox in town; or at least a supposed case of small pox, as some doubt its genuineness. The following are the facts as far as we could learn:—On Monday, the 30th, a man named Boutwell, whose wife was visiting a sister at this place, came from Cincinnati, where he had been on business for several weeks, and at the time of his arrival was very feeble and scarcely able to walk. He said that he had been seriously injured by a trunk falling on him, and took to his bed soon after his arrival on Monday morning. Dr. Stephen Hunt was called, who visited the patient several times during Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and on the last day named pronounced the case small pox in a light form, but that he was suffering more from a complication of other diseases. When it was known that the man had small pox he was generally deserted, and even his wife was persuaded to leave the house, and it is said by persons who heard him, that his cries for water were pitiful indeed, as he was burning with fever. It may be said to his wife's credit that she desired to go again to relieve his wants at the peril of her life, but was restrained. The Dr. came, however, in a few hours, and a gentleman who had once been afflicted with the disease was employed to take charge of the case, until his death occurred on Thursday, the 2nd inst., at about 2 o'clock, p. m. The same man, Mr. Frank Dyer, also buried him between 10 and 11 o'clock, on Thursday night without assistance. At the present writing but little danger is apprehended of the spread of the disease, and the excitement has subsided to some extent.

The sentence of Giteau gives general satisfaction in this community. J. B. Conits is holding a protracted meeting at Liberty M. E. church.

The Baptist closed their meeting last Wednesday evening on account of the smallpox scare.

Jefferson and Mill Creek.

A petition is being circulated for a gravel road on the Greencastle and Martinsville road from Mt. Meridian to John Vermillion's new residence. It should have been extended to the Putnam county line.

Dora Halton sold his farm in Mill Creek township, and has purchased a farm in Morgan county.

There is going to be a railroad meeting at Belle Union Saturday night.

Len Wallace, the druggist of Belle Union, had a ball at his house Saturday night, and while they were tripping the light fantastic, an unknown entered the drugstore and emptied about one hundred and twenty gallons of whiskey and brandy.

We believe that if the citizens of Jefferson and Mill Creek would make a calculation of the time they lose in traveling bad roads, and the wear and tear of harness, wagons and teams, and the partial loads that they are obliged to haul, they would all be wanting to build free gravel roads.

The railroad and free gravel road question furnishes the topic of conversation of the day.

Bainbridge.

The viewers and surveyors finished the work of surveying the road south, last week, and will go over the one running south-east from town this week.

We hope to see both roads built.

Miss Emma Hildards of Haver, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. K. Read.

Miss Lou Smith, of Ladoga, visited Miss Flora Darnall here last week.

Eld. O. F. Lane will preach at the Christian Church next Sunday at 10:30 A. M.

Dr. A. C. Fry visited relatives here last week.

Dick Darnall has so improved from his broken leg as to be able to be in town on crutches Monday.

James Black was here over Sunday. He will probably accept a position with the Higgins Bentwood School Furniture Co.

Thomas Fyffe has greatly improved in health but not able to be out much yet.

We must have a tile factory here. Who will move in the cause?

Fillmore.

Wheeler Wright arrived home from Missouri last week. He had been in the West about two months, and was quite sick part of the time. He brought two saddles of venison with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus Morris got home on Saturday from Logansport and other places in the north-east part of the State, where they have been visiting this winter.

Alma Kidpath was awarded the prize at school last Friday for the best drawn map of Indiana by counties. She had a number of competitors.

Elder Londermille failed to meet his appointment here Sunday.

Rev. McAnney preached two excellent sermons.

A petition is in circulation for a gravel road on the line of the New Maysville and Mt. Meridian road.

Manhattan.

Johnathan Mullinix's daughter Ellen is quite low with consumption.

J. P. Brown writes from Kansas that his brother Abram is quite poorly. They are going to put in 110 acres of corn and have commenced to break up the ground.

Mrs. C. G. Ferguson, of Harmony, spoken of last week, died last Monday morning at 6:30. She was 64 years old and quite healthy until recently. Her son William from Kansas arrived Sunday before her death.

The saw mill is running this week.

Miss Lizzie Gardner is visiting at home this week.

Roachdale.

The census of Roachdale will be taken this week for the purpose of incorporating. We have a population of about 350.

The building prospect of our town is better than ever before.

Our festival was a success as to the supper, but did not pan out so well financially—\$25.

Charley Wear of Fredricksburg, has moved here with a stock of groceries.

Elder Smith, of Ladoga is holding a series of meetings here this week.

Our gravel road move is booming.

Lena.

The revival at the M. E. church continues. Up to the first of the week twenty-four had professed faith in Christ, and joined the Army of the Lord.

Mr. Evans and family started to Iowa on Monday.

Maple Grove.

Mrs. James Reeves is seriously sick with pneumonia.

Robert Scobe, who has been visiting in Kentucky the past four weeks, returned home Saturday.

Robert Browning, a little son of J. S. Browning, was seriously hurt Wednesday by being thrown from a horse.

Rev. Beatty, a student from Ashbury University, preached at Mount Pleasant Sunday.

Prayer meeting every Thursday night at Mount Pleasant.

Melvin Coffman is convalescent.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

MILLINERY and NOTIONS.

Everything NICE and NEW in the Millinery Line received every week. One of the

Best DESIGNERS & TRIMMERS

In the State. Fine work a specialty. Leave your orders and you will be pleased. A splendid stock of

Laces, Ties, Gloves, Hosiery

and Ladies' Neck Wear. We have added a full line of

WHITE GOODS

Of All kinds which we are selling at very low prices. Give us one call and you will come again.

J. W. BECK.

9mo-23

An Ignoramus Answered.

A correspondent of the Greencastle Times, who signs himself "Gravel Roads," took occasion last week through an article in that paper, to lecture and criticize the citizens of Greencastle for their lack of interest in the movement for free gravel roads. He asks why Greencastle has taken no steps to appropriate for that purpose the \$38,000 that was asked by the Vincennes R. R., as Smiley and others promised should be done? overlooking the fact that that was not what was promised by the friends of free roads. The writer of the article mentioned certainly did not investigate the question he was writing about, or he would have known enough to know that the land owners in the city were just as liable to taxation for such free gravel roads as begin or terminate in the city, and just as willing to be taxed and to pay their taxes therefor, as those land owners on the line of said roads, outside of the city. He would also have known enough to know that before the corporate authorities can donate money to any road, there must be a recommendation to that effect from the county commissioners, and that no road has as yet been ordered by the county commissioners to be built, so as to give the city a chance to order it. Gentlemen ought to know what they are writing about before they make such sweeping charges.

Belle Union.

Colm & Larkin are preparing to put up a tile factory.

S. P. Vaughan is a candidate for trustee.

Two of Sam Lewis' children died of scarlet fever last week.

The people of Jefferson township are at work in earnest to secure the railroad.

What has become of our gravel road leaders? We need a gravel road from here, east to the intersection of the Martinsville road, thence north to the Stillsville and Greencastle gravel road, but no one has, as we have understood, made any effort to accomplish that object. Why he down on our backs in the mud, while our more enterprising northern friends are at work securing the much coveted benefit of good roads?

Louis Shaw, of Coatesville, visited this place last week.

Rev. J. W. Sherrill preached at Union Valley last Sabbath.

The friends of D. W. Macy are desirous that he should make the race for trustee.

Card from Prof. Marquis.

Editor Greencastle Banner:

The closing sentence in your recollection of my remarks concerning the Patti concert is calculated to convey to the reader the impression that I am wanting in a just appreciation of the famous singer, whom I greatly admire for the purity, sonority and soulfulness of her voice. Not anticipating that publicity would be given to my comments, I admitted to your reporter that the prima donna, despite these qualities, had not fully met my expectations, based as they had been upon her reputation as the world's greatest living soprano, a reputation which, I inclined to think, was to a considerable extent, supported by extrinsic means, such as a clever management, well-wrought press notices, etc. By allowing me to say this in elucidation of the statement referred to you will oblige.

Yours respectfully,

EMANUEL MARQUIS.

Morton.

The second quarterly meeting was held at Farrow Chapel Saturday, conducted by Rev. A. A. Gee.

Mrs. Peterson and her niece, Miss Peterson, from Montgomery county, are visiting her daughter here, Mrs. Stee.

D. F. Burk is shipping tile here.

Will the Editor tell us what Giteau means when he talks about the court house? (He means the Supreme court of the District of Columbia.—Edit BANNER.)

Quincy.

Ludwell Combes is improving from his sickness.

Col. Tuell thinks of commencing work on his Saline and Quincy railroads by 15th of April. We hope to see it put through soon as it can be done.

Mr. Elias Orear and son, of Missouri are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Laura Asher, and a Miss Chittan of Spencer, are visiting friends and relatives here.

Mt. Meridian.

Vaccination has become a detriment to the schools. The report of small in this township is false.

Rev. Crane will preach here Sunday, after which he commences a protracted meeting, it is expected.

DONT SLOP OVER.

"Don't slop over," the old man said, as he placed his hand on the young man's head.

"Go it, by all means, go it fast, go while leather and horseshoes last, go it while blue and hair on horse will hold together, so it, of course, go it as fast as ever you can, but don't slop over, my dear young man."

"Don't slop over, you'll find some day that keeping an eye to the windward will pay."

A horse may run a little too long, a preacher preach just a fraction too strong, and a poet, who pleases the world with rhymes, may write and regret in after times, keep the end of the effort always in view, but don't slop over, whatever you do.

"Don't slop over: the wisest of men are bound to slop over now and then, and yet the wisest, at work or feast, are the very ones who blunder the least. These who for spill milk never wall, are the ones who carry the steadiest pail. Wherever you go, go in for the fat, but don't slop over, and stick to that."

"Don't slop over, distrust yourself, nor always reach to the highest shelf. The next to the highest will generally do, and answer the needs of such as you. Climb, of course, but always stop. And take breath, a little this side of the top, and so you will reach it, in wind and strong, without slopping over—sounds my song."

A BASHFUL MAN.

My father was a farmer of no small property, with no other learning than what he had acquired at a charity school, but my mother being dead, and I an only child, he determined to give me that advantage which he fancied would have made him happy—a learned education. I was therefore sent to a grammar school at G—, and from thence to Cambridge, with a view of qualifying me for holy orders. Here, having but a small allowance from my father and being naturally of a timid and bashful disposition, I had no opportunity of rubbing off that native awkwardness which was destined to cause me so much misery.

In my person I am tall and thin, with a fair complexion and light flaxen hair, but of such extreme susceptibility to shame that on the slightest subject of confusion, my blood all rushes into my cheeks and I appear a perfect "full blown rose."

The consciousness of this failing made me avoid society, and I became enamored of a College life. I had determined on living at the University and taking pupils, when two unexpected events greatly altered the posture of my affairs, namely, my father's death and the arrival of an uncle from the East Indies.

This uncle I had seldom heard my father mention; and it was generally believed that he was long since dead, when he arrived only a week too late to close his brother's eyes. I confess (what I believe has been often experienced by those whose education has been better than that of their parents) that my father's ignorance and vulgar manners had often made me blush to think I was his son; and at his death I was not inconsolable for the loss of that which I was not unfrequently ashamed to own. My uncle, too, was but little affected, for he had been separated from his brother for more than thirty years, and in that time he had acquired a fortune of £30,000; and upon this he built his hopes of never-ending happiness.

But while he was planning schemes of greatness and delight, whether the change of the climate affected him, or what other cause I know not, he was snatched from all his dreams of joy by a short illness, of which he died, leaving me heir to all his property. This was I, at the age of twenty-five, possessed of an ample fortune, and well stocked with Latin, Greek and mathematics. But these advantages were more than counterbalanced by my awkward habits and by my total ignorance of the usages of refined society.

I now purchased a fine estate in a fashionable district, and my company was much courted by those of my neighbors who possessed marriageable daughters.

From these gentlemen I received familiar calls and the most pressing invitations, and though I wished to except their proffered friendship, I repeatedly excused myself under pretense of not being quite settled; for the truth is that, when I have sallied out, either on horseback or on foot, with full intention of returning their several visits, my heart failed me as I approached their gates, and I have frequently returned homeward, resolved to try it again to-morrow.

However, I at length determined to conquer my timidity, and accept an invitation to dine on a certain day with one whose open, easy manner left me no room to doubt a cordial welcome. Sir Thomas Burton, who resides about two miles distant, is a Baronet, with an estate of about two thousand a year joining to that I had purchased. He had two sons and five daughters, all grown up and living with their mother and a maiden sister of Sir Thomas, at Barton Hall, dependent on the father. Conscious of my unpollished gait, I had been for some time past taking private lessons from a Professor who teaches "grown gentlemen to dance;" and, although I at first found wonderful difficulty in the art he taught, my knowledge of mathematics was of prodigious use in teaching me the equilibrium of my body, and the due adjustment of the center of gravity to the five positions.

Having now acquired the art of walking without tottering, and learned to make a bow, I boldly ventured to accept the Baronet's kind invitation to a family dinner, not doubting that my new acquisitions would enable me to see the ladies with tolerable intrepidity.

As I approached the house, the dinner bell warned my fears lest I should spoil the dinner by the want of punctuality. Impressed with this idea, I blushed the deepest crimson, as my name was repeatedly announced by the servants who ushered me into the library, scarcely knowing what or who I saw. At my entrance I summoned all my fortitude, and made my new learned bow to Lady Burton, but unfortunately bringing back my left foot to the third position I trod upon the gouty toe of poor Sir Thomas, who had followed closely at my heels to be theomenclator of the family. The confusion this occasioned to me is hardly to be conceived, since none but bashful men can judge of my distress; and of that description, the number, I believe, is very small, indeed.

The Baronet's politeness by degree dissipated my concern; and the cheerful-

ness of her ladyship, joined to the familiar chat of the young ladies and their brothers, insensibly led me to throw off my reserve and sheepishness, till at length I ventured to join the conversation and even to start fresh subjects.

The library in which we were seated being richly furnished with books in elegant bindings, I conceived that Sir Thomas was a man devoted to literature, and ventured to give my opinion respecting the several editions of the Greek classics, in which Sir Thomas' ideas entirely coincided with my own. While talking on the subject my attention was directed to an edition of Xenophon, in sixteen volumes, which, as I had never heard of such a thing, greatly excited my curiosity, and I rose up to see what it could be.

The baronet saw what I was about, and, as I supposed, willing to save me trouble, rose to take down the volumes, which made me more eager to prevent him, and hastily laying my hand on the first volume, I pulled it forcibly; but lo! instead of books a beard, which the book-binder's art had been made to look like sixteen volumes, came tumbling down, and unluckily pitched upon an ink-stand on the table under it. In vain did Sir Thomas assure me there was no harm; I saw the ink streaming from a beautiful inlaid table on the splendid Turkey carpet, and, scarce knowing what I did, attempted to stop its progress with my white pocket-handkerchief. In the height of this confusion we were informed that dinner was served up; and I, with joy then understood that the bell which at first had so alarmed my fears was only the half-hour dinner-bell.

In walking through the hall and suite of apartments to the dining room, I had time partially to collect my scattered senses and desired to take my seat between Lady Burton and her eldest daughter at the table. Since the fall of the wooden Xenophon, my face had been continually burning like a fire-brand; and I was just beginning to recover myself, and to feel comfortably cool, when an unlooked-for accident rekindled all my heat and blushes.

Having set my plate of soup too near the edge of the table, in bowing to Miss Dinah, who politely complimented me on the pattern of my waist-coat, I discharged the whole scalding contents into my lap. In spite of an immediate supply of napkins to wipe the surface of my clothes, my trousers were not strong enough to save me from the painful effects of this sudden fomentation, and for some minutes my legs and thighs seemed in a boiling caldron.

At last, when the pain began to abate, I managed to bear it in silence, and sat with my lower extremities parboiled, amid the stifled giggles of the servants.

I will not inflict upon my reader a relation of all the blunders which I made during the first course, by spilling a sauce-boat, upsetting a salt cellar, etc.; rather let me hasten the second course, when fresh disasters quite overwhelmed me.

I had a piece of rich sweet pudding on my fork, when Miss Louise Burton begged to trouble me for a pigeon that stood near me. In my haste, I whipped the hot pudding into my mouth. It was impossible to conceal my agony, my eyes were starting from their sockets. At last, in spite of shame and resolution, I was compelled to drop the cause of torment on my plate.

Sir Thomas, his sons and the ladies all compassionated my misfortune, and each advised a different application. One recommended oil, another water, but all agreed that wine was the best for drawing out the heat, and a glass of sherry was ordered me; but oh! how shall I tell the sequel? Whether the butler by accident mistook, or purposely designed, to drive me mad, he gave me pale brandy with which I filled my mouth, already flayed and blistered. Totally unused to every kind of ardent spirit, with my tongue, throat and palate as raw as beef, what could I do? I could not swallow, and, clapping my hands upon my mouth, the liquor squirted through my nose and fingers like a fountain over all the dishes, and I was crushed by bursts of laughter from all quarters.

In vain did Sir Thomas reprimand his sons and the servants; in vain did Lady Burton chide her daughters; for the measure of my shame and their diversion was not yet completed. To relieve me from the intolerable state of perspiration which this accident had caused, without consideration I wiped my face with the well-fated handkerchief which was still wet from the consequences of the fall of Xenophon, and covered my features with inky streaks in all directions. The Baronet himself could not support this shock, but joined with his lady in the general laugh, while I, springing from the table in despair, rushed out of the house in an agony of confusion and disgrace which the most poignant sense of guilt could not have excited.

Railroad Sociability.

Larime Boomerang.

"Speaking about the sociability of travelers," said the man with the crutches and a watch pocket over his eye, "I never got so well acquainted with passengers on a train, as I did the other day on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. We were going at the rate of about thirty miles an hour, and another train from the other direction, telescoped us. We were all thrown into each others society, and brought into immediate social contact, so to speak."

"I went over and sat in the lap of a corpulent lady from Manitoba, and a girl from Chicago jumped over nine seats and sat down on the plug hat of a preacher from La Crosse, with so much timid girlish enthusiasm, that it showed his hat clear down over his shoulders."

"Everybody seemed to lay aside the usual cool reserve of strangers, and we made ourselves entirely at home."

"A shy young man with an emancipated oil cloth valise, left his own seat, and sat down in a lunch basket where a bridal couple seemed to be wrestling with their first picnic. Do you suppose that reticent young man would have done such a thing on ordinary occasions? Do you think if he had been at a celebration at home, that he would have risen impetuously, and gone where those people were eating themselves, and sat down in the cranberry jelly of a total stranger?"

"Why, one old man who probably at home led the class meeting, and who was as dignified as Roscoe Conkling's father, was eating a piece of custard pie when we met the other train, and he left his own seat and went over to the

front end of the car and stabbed that piece of custard pie into the ear of a beautiful widow from Iowa."

"People traveling somehow forget the austerity of their home lives, and form acquaintances that sometimes last through life."

Josh Billing's Philosophy

New York Weekly.

If you will sit down and wait, young man, at least one half of the good things of life will at sum time eddy around near you, while the more you chase them the more they will break into a run.

All of nature's works are a part of a perfect scheme of a plan. She makes no mistakes, creates no vacancies, and guesses at nothing.

Ideas are what wins, but if a man hasn't got by one, he is very apt to run that one into the ground, and take himself along with it.

Lafter proves nothing. Wise men laff, and ideats grin all the time.

Cunning is a weak imitashun of wisdom, and is liable at enny time to merge into fraud.

Happiness has no abiding place, but often is very near at hand, like the old woman's spectacles. After hunting for them hi and lo, she found them at last safe on her nose.

Gravity is bekuning to a phool at all times, but only to a wize man on state ockashuns.

Very menny seek knowledge, not so much for the truth as for the speculashun there iz in it.

Heroizm iz simple, and yet is rare. Enny one who duz the best they ken iz a hero.

Buty is a dangerous gift. The vanity it inspires, and the base flattery it attracts, to its possessors are not to be envied.

Charity makes no mistakes that she can be charged with.

Good breeding iz the only thing that can make a phool endurable.

Servitude iz so unnatural that an honest servant iz the rarest of all things.

There iz great art in knowing how to give without creating an obligation. As selfish and ill-bred as the mass of mankind are, I prefer to live with them rather than go into the solitude and try to live with myself.

Gratitude is a word that you will find in the dictionary, but you will not find much of it anywhere else.

If a man has got the right kind of religion he can pick up a creed enny where that will fit it.

A true friend iz one whom you can chide for his faults, without giving offense, and who, without giving offense, can chide you.

Nature has never made anything perfect, and she luvz variety so well that she never has made enny two things just alike.

Indolence iz a quiet malady, but it haz eat up more foundashuns and tipt over more superstrukturs than wild amblushun ever haz.

Abstinence should be the exception, and temperance the rule.

New Hints for Table Etiquette.

Nye's Boomerang.

There are a great many people who behave well otherwise, but at the table they do things that if not absolutely outre and ensemble, are at least pishinissimo and sine die.

It is with a view to elevating the popular taste and etherializing, so to speak, the manners and customs of our readers, that we give below a few hints upon table etiquette.

On seating yourself at the table draw off your gloves and put them in your lap under your napkin. If you have just cleaned your gloves with benzine, you might leave them in the front yard.

When you are at a dinner do not take up a raw oyster on your fork and playfully ask your host if it is dead. Remarks about death at dinner are in very poor taste.

Pears should be held by the stems and peeled gently but firmly, not as though you were skinning a dead horse. It is not bon ton.

Oranges are held on a fork while being peeled, and the facetious style of squirting the juice into the eyes of your hostess is now au revoir.

Stones in cherries or other fruit should not be placed upon the tablecloth, but slid quietly and unostentatiously into the pocket of your neighbor or noiselessly tossed under the table.

If you strike a worm in your fruit do not call attention to it by mashing it in the nut cracker. This is not only unclean, but is regarded in the best society as blasé and exceedingly vice versa.

Macaroni should be cut into short pieces and eaten with an even, graceful motion, not absorbed by the yard.

In drinking wine, when you get to the bottom of your glass do not throw your head back and draw in your breath like the exhaust of a bath-tub in order to get the last drop, as it engenders a feeling of the most depressing melancholy among the guests.

After eating a considerable amount do not arise and unbuckle your vest strap in order to get more room, as it is exceedingly untaut and dishabille.

If by mistake you drink out of your finger bowl, laugh heartily and make some facetious remark which will change the course of conversation and renew the friendly feeling among the members of the party.

One Disgrace Spared Her.

From the London World.

Irish humor, hard knocks as it has received, is not dead yet. A friend of mine, a Major in the County Militia and Chairman of Petty Sessions in the Province of Leinster, lately sentenced an old lady, who had given the police a good deal of trouble through drunkenness and disorderly conduct, to two months imprisonment.

Perceiving she was rather astonished at the action of the Bench, the Major asked her if she had anything to say against it, when, advancing to the front of the dock, she thus delivered herself: "I have this to say: I have been divorced by two husbands; my youngest sister has been unfortunate; my eldest has lately been indicted for keeping a disorderly house; but, and here the old lady derew herself up—"I am proud to say I have no relashuns in the militia."

A Hoboken woman would not roll up her sleeves to be vaccinated, but desired the doctor to cut a hole in her dress. Why didn't she vaccinate herself with her elbow?

Cultivating the Black Walnut.

A paper read before the Indiana State Board of Agriculture by W. H. Ragan, secretary Indiana Horticultural Society.

THE BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans Nigra*.)

On page 450 Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1870, occurs the following statement: "In January, 1866, there was brought to New York from the West a walnut tree, seventy feet long, containing 4,600 feet, board measure, which when cut into veneers, thirty to the inch, would be equal to 138,000 feet, worth at 20 cents per foot, \$27,000. The estimated cost of cutting, carting and storing for sale was \$700." And again, though I cannot give the author of this item: "A man in Wisconsin planted a piece of land with black walnut, 23 years ago. The land flooded spring and summer and was unfit for ordinary cultivation. The trees are now from 16 to 18 inches in diameter and have been sold for \$27,000." As we are all aware, these are exceptional cases, but that walnut lumber now commands from \$75 to \$100 per thousand feet in this city, and that too, located as it is right in the midst of former groves of which any country might have been proud, is a fact beyond controversy. But this noble forest is gone, and we, whose immediate ancestors, a stalwart band of pioneers, toiled long and faithfully to remove the almost worthless lumber of the ground, are to-day carefully engaged in gathering up the once accursed stumps for their commercial value. Not only this, but I to-day stand before this association of farmers, many of whom, like the speaker, have spent weary days in contributing to the destruction of these monarchs of the forest, without one word of apology for advocating the claims of this noble tree, as pre-eminently

THE MOST WORTHY VARIETY

for artificial groves and timber belts. Although addressing myself to men, residents of a once densely forest-covered region, whose business for a half century has been the destruction of our noble forests, I shall reiterate the warning, "Woodman spare that tree," and with it urge upon you the propriety of devoting a few spare acres to the cultivation of a walnut grove. I know it has been sneeringly said by our prairie neighbors in the West, that they could raise corn and have it manufactured into whiskey and glucose, for which they could barter to Hosiars out of our timber, cheaper than they could raise it. However true this may have been in the past, I am satisfied that it cannot long be practiced, unless we defeat "prohibition," or plant groves at an early day, since we are so rapidly learning the true value of our timber. Before presenting my subject in detail, I will briefly allude to the fact that horticulturists, rather than agriculturists, have been first to advocate the claims of artificial forestry. This is but natural, since their occupation leads them directly to this result, the propagation and care of young trees being to them a source of revenue, and in view of the fact that their tender and precious crops are more susceptible of unfavorable influences by climatic changes incident to the removal, or partial absence of forests and groves. But after all, the farmer has the greater real interest in this subject. In the first place he has the broad acres on which to grow timber; he, too, is greatly interested in the preservation of moisture and the amelioration of climate incident to the culture of timber; his herds and flocks receive comforting shelter both winter and summer from his groves, while fuel and timber for his own comfort and profit result therefrom. Having thus briefly argued a few of the points of interest to the agriculturist, in the subject in hand, and assuring you they begin in anticipation of a period of absolute necessity, if we would provide against a timber famine in the near future, I will proceed to lay before you a few of the many arguments in favor of

THE BLACK WALNUT,

which in my judgement, give it pre-eminence over all other varieties. In point of quality, as relates to the actual value of the timber, I could not add to the testimonials at the head of this paper. It is doubtful whether any tree of any variety has ever proven of more value than the one cited, and the quality of the timber is such that no fickle whim of fashion can seriously depreciate its value. It is true, black walnut is not celebrated on account of its durability when brought in contact with frequent changes from a condition of dryness to moisture, and hence is not so valuable for posts and cross ties as many other species, but for other purposes, from the finest parlor decorations to the external finish of the roughest out-buildings, it stands without a peer.

It is indigenous to our soil and perfectly hardy, not requiring acclimation; it is comparatively free from the attacks of deprecatory insects; it grows rapidly into a tree of noble proportions. In the economy of its nature, it gathers from the elements, and naturally deposits through its decaying foliage, bark, etc., a fund of wealth to the soil, that has, in Hosiier parlance, conferred on it the title of "witness tree," it being regarded as a "witness" to good soil. It bears at an early age, and annually thereafter, full crops of nuts, that even now, possess a commercial value, equalling if not exceeding the average value of a grain crop, and in this particular, if in no other, yielding a yearly income far above that of most if not all other trees that have been recommended for artificial forestry.

HOW TO PLANT AND CULTIVATE.

All nut-bearing trees are difficult to transplant. This is due to the fact of their invariably starting from the germ with a strong radical or top root, which is apt to be seriously cut back in digging. On this account the nurserymen avoid the culture, and especially the recommendation of nut-bearing trees. One of the principal elements of popularity of the Catalpa Speciosa, and one no doubt which prompts many fabulous statements concerning its extreme durability, is due to the ease of propagation, and facility and almost absolute certainty of success attending its transplanting. This has also given unmerited reputation and prominence to numerous other trees of far less value than the black walnut, or even the Catalpa Speciosa. But fortunately what would be an objection to the black walnut, when viewed from the nurseryman's standpoint, that of self interest, is really one of its desirable qualities. It is not necessary that you should have your trees "mashed ready made by other people," you can grow

your own black walnuts, and that, too, without the risk of loss, or the back-aching labor of transplanting. Prepare your ground by breaking and harrowing in the fall. Furrow it off each way as you would for corn, except that the rows should be about seven feet apart. Take the nuts fresh from the trees, it is not necessary that they should be hulled, placing two nuts in each crossing. This is to insure getting a good stand. The nuts should be covered very shallow, just enough earth to hide them. In the spring the land should be furrowed off midway between the rows of nuts, and the spaces planted with corn or potatoes. Cultivate as you would a corn crop by cross plowing, being careful to give the young trees a fair chance and good clean culture. The second spring thin out your plants to one tree to the hill. If there are spaces entirely missing, they may be filled by transplanting from the hills containing duplicates. The second and perhaps the third year, it will pay to cultivate corn between the rows, after which the trees should be regularly cultivated until they fully occupy the ground so as to keep down by their shade all weeds and grass. The period at which cultivation may be discontinued cannot be definitely stated, as much will depend on the character of the seasons and quality of the soil. Of course seven feet each way will be too close for permanent trees but as they will protect each other when small and make much better growth, it is preferable to have them closely planted. When they begin to crowd, the alternate tree in each row may be removed. The trees thus removed will be of sufficient size to be useful in various ways on the farm. A second thinning will in a few years be necessary, taking the alternate tree the other way. Your permanent trees will now stand fourteen feet apart each way, a sufficient distance for a number of years, though not for large trees, but the thinning will always pay a large percent on the value of the ground occupied. I shall not weary your patience by an array of figures to convince you of the probable value of an acre of black walnut timber at a given age, but only remark that at fourteen feet each way you would have something over two hundred trees, and that trees that have grown without culture, within my recollection, and I am not yet 50 years of age, will not readily bring five dollars each, and that such trees are sought after with diligence and are being shipped from every railway station in Central Indiana. I will now close this paper, already too long, with the prediction that he who plants a walnut grove, caring for it afterwards, will leave to posterity a richer inheritance by far than the man who buys and sells on margins.

A Romantic Story.

The Parisian.

Figaro tells a queer story about Miss Emma Thursby. At Stockholm, one night after a concert, as she was waiting for a carriage in the rain, a footman in elegant livery came up and said that his master had ordered him to place his carriage at her disposal. "Who is your master?" "I have orders not to reveal his name, but to insist upon your making use of his carriage." In short, Miss Thursby, with one of the persons who accompanied her, entered the carriage and was driven to her hotel. During her visit to Stockholm, and in every town in Sweden and Norway where she went, Miss Thursby found the carriage with the two white horses and the two servants at the door whenever she needed it, but the owner failed to make himself known. Finally, three days before Miss Thursby left Scandinavia for Paris, Mr. X. was announced. It was he! After Miss Thursby had expressed her thanks, and Mr. X. had explained his conduct, he said, "Miss will you do me the honor to become my wife?" To which Miss Thursby replied, "You know who I am, but you do not know the engagements that I contracted toward my family when I left America. I will tell you what they are in order that you may see that this marriage is impossible." "Impossible?" "Listen. When I left my parents they made me promise two things—firstly, that I would never sing on the stage, and secondly, that I would marry none but an American—" "I were to become an American?" said Mr. X. "Then I should be free to dispose of my heart as I pleased." Two days afterward Mr. X. returned. "I shall leave for the United States to-morrow. I hope, with the credit I have, to get promptly naturalized an American citizen. Go to Paris, for it is there I shall come to ask you to realize your promise; for you promise me, do you not, to be my wife?" "I promise you," replied Miss Thursby. Mr. X., adds Figaro, is now in America.

Three Smart Alices.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Miss Annie Louise Cary, who was to leave here via the Pan Handle road the morning after the "Messiah," applied to the Sleeping-Car Company for a state-room. The railroad officials, always gallant, were anxious to oblige the great contralto, and finding that the car at the depot had no state-room, "switched around" until one was in position containing the desired apartment. Ten minutes before the train pulled out of the depot, and when every birth was engaged, a big fellow stepped up to the Pullman ticket office and said: "Give me the state-room," and threw down the price, \$14. "It is engaged to Miss Cary," said the ticket-seller. "I am her agent," said the big fellow, freshly, and received the three tickets demanded. A moment later and "the velvet-voiced" appeared and asked for the state-room. "Your agent has the tickets," she was told, and replied, "I have no agent." ("I am only an American contralto," not a French soprano," perhaps she added mentally.) An examination into the state of affairs showed three "drummers," "commercial tourists" they would call themselves, in possession of the state-room, and what is more, they refused to vacate, showing their tickets for state-room and passage, and defying the conductor to oust them. The train went out of the depot with Miss Cary standing in the aisle, but it is to be safely presumed that she soon received her rights, for Superintendent Walker telegraphed to the conductor (at the first station) on the car to use sufficient force to establish Miss Cary in possession of the state-room obtained from the road by others under false pretenses. "Rebecca, a drummer, is the most innocent man in the ver-rol."

JOCOSITIES.

The man who makes love to an old maid is evidently fond of a sour mash. It's scold day when I get left," Xantipper remarked when Socrates went off to the circus with her.

Ottawa boasts of a hog which weighed 800 pounds dressed, and it was torn outside of the newspaper offices; too.

The school boy who put explosives under the teacher's chair has a lively idea of that popular piece of music, "The Torpedo and the whale."

A Frenchman whom "Gath" once brought to Washington to make sketches as an artist remarked: Are these congressmen? My God They look like bisons!"

"Crushed carrots" and "frightened mouse" are the newest shades. The young lady who discovered the latter tint mixed her colors while standing on the highest chair in the room.

It is possible for a man to know just what he means to say, and yet not be able to express it, as for instance, when the Hibernian conductor said, "Sir, if you are going to smoke on this car you must get off to do it."

A temperance man at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, is reported to have risen up in meeting and delivered the following speech: "The temperance cause is a very salubrious cause, and I hope you will all embrace it with validity."

Teacher—"John, what are your boots made of?" Boy—"Oleather." "Where does the leather come from?" "From the hide of the ox." "What animal, therefore, supplies you with boots and gives you meat to eat?" "My father."

A wag describes a teacher's institute as a place where the males go to look at the females and the females go to look at each other, while bits of learning are sandwiched in like the clove the young man goes out for between the acts.

They tell the story of a little boy, a young scion of the house of Beecher, who, on being rebuked for his noisy conduct, in which his sister had some share, declared that she ought to be included in the scolding. "If I was boisterous," said he, "she was giristerous."

The reason given by the colored man for not going too near the heels of a famous roan mule was so satisfactory that we can afford to adopt it as an excuse for not doing a great many other things. "De reason," he said, "why I neiber 'proch dat roan mule from de rear is dat I'm too fond of my family, 'an' don't belong to no church, nudder."

A young man who was proud of his atheism was once ridiculing the story of David and Goliath, asserting that it was impossible for a small boy to throw a stone with force enough to break the skull of a giant. He appealed to a Quaker in confirmation of his theory. "Well," said the man of broad prejudices, "it all depends. If the giant's head was as soft as thine appears to be, it could be done easily."

Improvement in Human Health.

Dr. G. M. Granville in Spectator.

In the result of a somewhat large acquaintance with the facts held to indicate the state and progress of "human health," I fear my testimony must be given to show that the improvement effected by science consists in a prolongation of the passive endurance of life, rather than an extension of the period of true vitality, or any increase of the opportunity for good work and real intellectual enjoyment. We may "live" longer, but our lives are not either happier or more useful for the excessive energy recently devoted to the conservation of health, or the inordinate and laborious means taken to avoid disease and death. It may, doubtless, be possible to raise humanity to the level of one of those scientific toys which approximate perpetual motion, but expend their whole force in moving themselves. Whether longevity purchased at the price of passing a lifetime in running away from death would be worth having, I must leave to be determined by the judgment of those who set a value on our so-called sanitary progress, which I, for one, fail to recognize.

I think men were happier and better lived nobler lives, before the pursuit of health and the yearnings of longevity became a craze, almost amounting to madness. What to eat, drink, and avoid, what to wear and how to live, by what means to avoid infection, to keep off disease, and to escape from death for a few weary and worried years, are questions which so engross the thoughts, if they do not embitter the lives of the multitude, that the proposition, "Is a sanitary life worth living?" has become to be a subject of serious contemplation, and one which the taxed and harassed community will sooner or later be compelled to entertain.

A Presumptuous Wretch.

Charles Augustus fell in love with the daughter of a wealthy dry goods merchant, and when he propounded the vital question he was referred to papa. Papa was a stern, gold-spectacled man, and Charles Augustus would rather have faced a stuffed lion in his lair, but remembering the old adage, "Faint heart never won fair lady"—nor a homey one, either—he called at the store to see her father. And when he saw that gentleman his heart failed him, and he was about to ask for a spool of old gold colored cotton and exit, when the girl's father gave a significant cough and made the lover's pericardium flop by asking, "Well, Charles, what'll you have?" Here was a splendid opportunity to boldly say, "Your daughter," and have done with it, but the youth merely stammered, while he glanced furtively around:—"I don't see what I want. 'You don't?" said the old gentleman, "Well," he added, "don't you see that?" pointing to a placard on which was printed the legend, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it." "But," hesitated Charles Augustus, "I—don't think she is here—your daughter, Mame, I mean." A thunder cloud, followed by a whirlwind, gathered on the old man's brow, as he seized a yardstick and angrily exclaimed: "Why you presumptuous wretch! how dare you—"

But Charles Augustus didn't linger to hear the remainder of the thrilling narrative. He lit out—went away from there—departed suddenly hence. And he feelingly says that it is a mean swindle to have the sign, "If you don't see what you want, ask for it," posted in a store, and then when a young man asks for it to be unceremoniously bounced. And we think so, too.

THE NEWS.

Home Items.

Guiteau, the assassin, was vaccinated Sunday.

Small-pox is decreasing in Pittsburg and vicinity.

Scoville asserts that somebody is sending him small-pox through the mail.

A Boston woman who died of starvation had \$4,000 in bank, and money in the house.

Hulbert, the Peruvian Minister, has been granted leave of absence, to return home.

Lieutenant Danenhower, of the Jeannette search party, is suffering from his eyes, one of which is ruined.

A woman living near La Harpe, Ill., saturated her clothing with kerosene, and suicided by applying a lighted match.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution fixing the 27th inst., as the day for holding the Garfield memorial service.

At Decatur, Ill., a woman who kept a house of ill-repute was sentenced to the county jail for four months and fined \$1,000.

It is believed that Scoville has practically abandoned Guiteau's case, but that, whether or no, the court in banc will not change the verdict.

Two Chicago saloonists were fined in justice courts Tuesday for selling liquor to drunkards. The Citizens' League were the prosecutors.

Heavy snow storms are reported throughout the Eastern States, which began Tuesday morning, and are blocking horse and steam railroads.

Captain Eads believes that his ship canal scheme is not receiving fair treatment in Congress, the trans-continental railroads working against it.

Guiteau's body, according to the latest story, is to be dissected and the skeleton prepared and preserved at the Washington Medical Museum.

In Shawano county, Wis., 2,200 acres of land were purchased upon which to locate a colony of forty families who have not yet left the old country.

A number of ladies interested in the cause of temperance met in Chicago and passed a resolution favoring the establishment of an inebriate asylum for women.

A great snow storm raged throughout the Eastern States and Canada Saturday, which in some places was said to be the severest known for several seasons.

At Louisville, Ky., a man named Owens was beating his wife, when her brother, Oyler, came to the rescue. Owens raised a club to him, but was fatally shot by Oyler.

A coal company at Pittsburg, Pa., has sued a labor journal and the President of the Miners' Association for \$70,000 damages for injury to their business resulting from a strike.

The physicians who attended the late President Garfield have decided not to ask a stated sum for their services, but, stating what they did, leave the sum to the generosity of Congress.

In 1881 there were 322 deaths from smallpox in Chicago; 1,319 in Philadelphia; 454 in New York, and 441 in Pittsburg, which had the greatest mortality in proportion to population.

The Grand Jury of Westchester county, New York, have found indictments against the officials of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, on account of the Spuyten Duyvil disaster.

Mr. Hill introduced a bill into the House reducing postage on letters and sealed packages to 2 cents per half an ounce, 4 cents under two ounces, and 2 cents for each additional 2 ounces. It was referred.

A lady sued the Continental Passenger Railway Company, Philadelphia, for injuries sustained by falling in a crowded car in which she was obliged to stand, and received a verdict of \$12,000 damages.

Governor Jerome has called an extra session of the Michigan Legislature for the 23d inst., to provide, among other things, for an appropriation for the sufferers by the great fire in Huron and Sanilac counties.

A call has been issued for a convention to meet at Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of appointing committees in each county of the State to report and prosecute the railroad corporations for violations of State laws.

The Pullman palace car investigation by the Canadian customs authorities at Montreal, tended to show, on the evidence of a former employee of the company, that carpets had been purchased for the cars in Canada and sent to the United States.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the return to America of Lieutenant Danenhower, of the Jeannette search expedition, and has sent two other officers to continue the search for Lieutenant De Long and the missing boat.

Guiteau says Scoville is a "crank." The prisoner believes he will live many years yet. He intends to have a new photograph taken for money-making purposes. His health is said to be bad, and a jail official said he did not think he would live long enough to be hanged.

The Presbyterian Synod, composed of delegates from presbyteries in the adjoining parts of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, admitted a negro for several years, but in the present session the question of excluding him was raised, and a majority voted to turn him out. This action was based solely on his color.

A Philadelphian who builds refrigerator cars has made an offer to the family of Guiteau, the assassin, to exhibit Guiteau's body, after death, in this country and Europe, for the benefit of the family. He offers to spend \$25,000

in fixing the remains. Scoville thinks favorably of the proposal.

The Pennsylvania Revenue Commission at Philadelphia has agreed to a report recommending taxing money at interest and personal property at 2 mills on the dollar, and that foreign corporations should be taxed upon the ratio of business done in the State, on the same basis as home institutions.

Callaghan, an ex-policeman, who has been running a private night-watch and detective bureau in Chicago for some time, is alleged to have committed a number of burglaries in order to further his own business. He is also accused of blackmailing and other villainies, for which he will be brought to account.

Foreign.

There are said to be plenty of informers abroad in Ireland.

In Astrakhan 600 fishermen have been drowned by a severe gale.

A dispatch from Havana, Cuba, states the tobacco crop is small and poor.

The Queen of Greece has another son. Her oldest, Prince Constantine, is 14 years old.

The Queen's speech at the opening of parliament will indicate a better condition of Irish affairs.

France is purchasing a large number of repeating rifles from the Austrian small-arms manufactory.

Germany will not adopt an international bi-metallic standard without the concurrence of England.

There have been more murders of Russian Jews, and the government is tearing a fresh outbreak.

A St. John, N. B., dispatch announces the burning at sea of the ship Roxellana, with the loss of several lives.

The Hindoo pilgrims returning to their own cities from Ailahabad, are carrying the cholera epidemic with them.

The international billiard match in Paris was won by Slosson, with a total of 3,000 points. Vignaux's total was 2,553.

To cover the expenses of her war with Peru, Chili has annexed the district of Tarapaca, said to be worth \$1,000,000,000.

Vera Sassulitch, the female nihilist, is one of a committee forming in Switzerland, to relieve the victims of Russian tyranny.

A London dispatch states that \$5,000,000 are needed to enable the Russian Jews to emigrate to the United States and Canada.

A Madrid dispatch states that the Spanish pilgrims bound for Rome are largely composed of the adherents of the pretender Don Carlos.

A Moscow dispatch states that of 650 political exiles implicated in nihilism 328 have been liberated, and the sentences of the others modified.

The corporation of London has subscribed £300 to the fund in aid of the Russian Jews. The Rothschilds, of Paris and London, gave £5,000 each.

Russia is accused, in spite of her assertions to the contrary, of having inspired the Herzegovinian trouble by the Pan-Slavic agitation in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The ill-feeling between the citizens of Limerick and the British troops creates much uneasiness. The soldiers are stoned by the rabble when walking the streets at night.

Russian newspapers commenting on the English meeting in sympathy with the Jews, ask how England would like similar meetings in Russia expressing sympathy for the Irish.

The route of the Emperor to the cathedral at Moscow, for his coronation, will be lined with troops, and he will also be separated from the crowd by barriers and trenches.

English merchants are agitating for cheaper telegraphic facilities. The government controls the telegraphic system in Great Britain in connection with the Post-office Department.

Mr. John Dillon, writing to the Rt. Hon. W. E. Foster, declines the offer of leaving Kilmalsham jail for the Continent, and asks that the Secretary address him no more communications.

The Pope does not approve of making political capital out of the Spanish pilgrimage, and has given instructions through the Spanish Minister at Rome that the clergy alone must manage it.

THE STATE.

A negro woman, said to be 115 years old, has been an inmate of the Clark county asylum for 60 years.

Fred Faust, a small-pox patient at the Terre Haute pest house, died without medical attendance, all the doctors refusing to visit him.

Mrs. Bruins, wife of an Otter Creek farmer, has fallen heir to an estate of five hundred acres in Pennsylvania, underlying which is a rich bed of anthracite coal.

A widow near Shelbyville, aged forty-three, induced her daughter to discard a lover aged twenty-three, and then "made up" to him herself and will marry him.

The celebrated hunting dog, Lincoln, owned by Harry Bishop, of Tennessee, which had been at New Albany for treatment on account of a railroad accident, died. This dog cost \$2,950 in England.

William Newton, an old and wealthy citizen of Crawfordsville, died suddenly of congestion at the house of his divorced wife, in pursuance of a threat that if he could not live with her he would die with her.

Mrs. Daniel Huff, of Newport, Wayne county, imported smallpox from Chicago, but the disease was not recognized until her husband and physician contracted it. She was infected while visiting her brothers at Chicago.

A straw-stack belonging to Warren Wolf, living near Norristown, Shelby county, was blown over a few nights ago, burying underneath it twenty head of fine hogs and a valuable Jersey cow all of which were smothered to death.

Two years ago Charles Biel, of New Albany, cut his right leg with a piece of glass. The wound healed nicely, but Saturday a piece of glass an inch long was cut from near the knee, having passed around the leg from near the ankle.

Louis Peltier, of Fort Wayne, was badly injured Monday night by walking out of a third story window while asleep. He had had no somnambulistic attack for several years, and evidently had risen and dressed himself before he stepped out.

Unmistakable evidence has been discovered that David Smith, who was recently murdered by his own family in Wayne county, was slaughtered in his own house, and it is believed that the whole adult portion of the family participated in the murder.

Last July George Sands, a farmer living near Milan, gave his wife \$300 for safe keeping. She hid it in a straw bedtick and forgot all about it. The bed was emptied the other day, and the money was found in the broken straw. Fortunately all the money except \$70 was found in a mutilated, but useful condition.

The contracts for the enlargement of the Indiana cotton mill at Cannelton, the first and the largest in the state, have been let. The new mill will be 375 feet in length and 238 feet wide, and of the same style of architecture as the present mill. It will have capacity for looms for 40,000 spindles, though but 14,000 spindles will be put in immediately—giving the capacity of the old and new mill, at the start, at 25,000 spindles. The building will be completed and the machinery in operation by next September. The enlargement and additional machinery will cost \$250,000.

The funeral of David Smith, who was murdered by his wife and sons, took place at the Christian church at Hagerstown. People were present from all parts of the county, and it was a day of unparalleled excitement in that village. The persons following the body were the boy George, who was released on bail; Alice, the little girl who first put the police on the track; a brother and sister of the deceased, and a brother and sister of Mrs. Smith. The services were conducted by Rev. W. T. Warburton. His text was: "While they took counsel against me, they devised to take away my life." At the close of the sermon the minister read to the audience the confession of the murderers. The body was then viewed by the crowd to the number of over two thousand.

The revival meetings at Elkhart, conducted by Dr. Munhall, continue with unabated interest. At last accounts 333 persons, many of whom were railroad men, had professed conversion.

RETURNS to the State Bureau of Statistics for the year ended May 1st, 1880, show a satisfactory increase of land-owners in this State, and refute the general idea that the lands are gradually absorbed by capitalists.

THE Bureau of Statistics reports mine and quarry products in this State for the year ended April 30th, 1881, as follows: Sandstone quarried 946,047 cubic feet; limestone quarried 2,743,459 cubic feet; lime burned, 1,125,289 bushels; cement manufactured, 144,599 bushels; coal mined, 2,128,977 tons; fire clay, 202,838 tons.

THE total enumeration of school children in this State in 1881, was 714,343. The total number enrolled was 503,855, leaving 210,488 of those enumerated out of the schools. On the average daily attendance this number out of the schools would be largely increased. Making allowance for the persons between the ages of 16 and 21, who are otherwise engaged and do not attend the public schools, and for those who attend the parochial schools, there will yet remain at least 100,000 children, of the best school age, who never enter any school.

Mounted Infantry.

St. James Gazette.

An incident which affords a striking illustration of the advantages derivable from the judicious employment of mounted infantry is narrated in a lately-published account of the French operations in Northern Africa. At one time during the pursuit of Si-Silima, in the south of the province of Oran, it became of the utmost moment to send immediate succor to a friendly-disposed frontier tribe, and to attack without loss of time some bands of fugitives who were assembled in the territory of the latter. Accordingly, Colonel Crozet, who commanded the column which was following up Si-Silima, mounted the men of his battalions of rifles on mules; and this body of improvised mounted infantry escorted by a few squadrons of Spahis, succeeded in reaching a point 180 kilometres (or 112 English miles) distant in fifty-nine hours. The sudden and unexpected appearance of this force so terrified the enemy that the columns of the latter at once dispersed, and leaving behind them baggage and cattle, fled across the frontier. The performances of the mules during this march are very highly spoken of; and they are stated to have displayed as much endurance as camels, even when proposed to organize a company of riflemen mounted on in each battalion of the four regiments of Zouaves, of the three regiments of Tirailleurs, and of the Foreign Legion permanently quartered in Algeria.

Foot warmers are made like a leather portmanteau, with a handle and clasp, and are lined with fur.

The Bishop of Madrid has issued a pastoral through a Catholic newspaper encouraging the proposed pilgrimage to Rome, stating that the Pope desires it.

Decided to live together as man and wife again, hay?

"No, not that. Not that. You see Obadiah strolled away to Leadville two

A DIPLOMATIC SCANDAL.

The Precious Pair Sent Here to Represent Russia.

Washington Post.

A little over a year ago, when the new Russian Minister and wife arrived at Washington, Mr. Bartholomei was admired for his magnificent proportions and dark, handsome face. His English wife did not make so agreeable an impression, as from the first she was voted "queer." She is a fat, red-faced woman, with sore eyes and red hair. It was not, however, personal appearance so much as her obstinate and innate vulgarities which gave rise to the gossip, which was at first only whispered, but which has been openly discussed since the return of the family to this city, after a sojourn at Newport during the summer. While house-hunting a year ago there was much talk about the Minister and his wife trying to beat down agents in regard to rent, and no one appeared anxious to have them as tenants. For many weeks after they rented a house on Connecticut avenue they lived there without furniture or servants.

Visitors were never admitted to the domain, and the servants whom they hired always left in a few days, and carried away some of the awful secrets of the quite mysterious household. Not until last March, when the Czar was assassinated and funeral ceremonies were performed in the mansion, had outsiders an opportunity to see the inside of the house. The answer was always given to callers that Madame was ill, or not at home.

One diplomatic dinner was given by the Minister and his wife, and soon afterwards fashionable society was convulsed with laughter and disgust at the details of that dinner leaked out. It is reported that the guests arrived and were shown into the dining room where a table was set, but no dishes were seen. After all were seated Madame came in from the kitchen, her naturally red face considerably incriminated by her exertions, and brought in a tureen of soup, which she ladled out and recommended to her guests in the following manner: "You must eat this soup. I know it is good, for I make it myself, and watched the cook to see that she did not spit in it. It is a Russian custom for their cook to spit in the soup."

Other articles for the dinner were brought in by the porters of the tradespeople from whom they had been ordered, and the hostess, in a general manner, asked her guests to make themselves at home and assist her in tearing of the brown paper and putting the articles in the dishes. It was a real picnic dinner. The conversation was refined as the banquet, for Madame, with the utmost frankness, announced that it was quite the thing to be illegitimate, she was illegitimate, and she added, "Our children are illegitimate."

Since that awful dinner the history of the Bartholomeis has been no secret. The diplomatic circle felt scandalized, and the diplomacy of Secretary of State Blaine was taxed to the utmost how to obtain an indefinite leave of absence for Russia's representative. It is averred that Mr. Williamov, the First Secretary of the Legation, has remained in New York and refused to come to Washington until the Bartholomeis left. Mr. Williamov is now Charge d'Affaires of the Legation.

It is also said that Mr. Bartholomei was a favorite of the late Czar, who was not such a paragon of virtue as to be shocked at the immoralities of others, so that the liaison which existed between his favorite and the person who was not then his wife, was no bar to diplomatic promotion. However, a husband who had for years been an obstacle to marriage, died just as obligingly as did the unhappy wife of the late Emperor, and the subject, like his late master, went through the forms of marriage. Mr. Bartholomei was then appointed Minister to Greece, but Queen Olga signified her disapproval in such strong terms that the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs had to withdraw the appointment and kindly sent the Bartholomeis to the United States.

Last summer Newport was alive with scandal concerning the minister and his wife. The coarseness and vulgarity of the Madame so shocked the guests at the hotel where they boarded, that the ladies made complaint to the landlord, and he had to request Madame Bartholomei not to appear at dinner in such extremely decollet dresses.

Madame one day told a young lady she intended giving her a dinner at the Casino, and actually issued invitations. When the day arrived Madame wrote that she could not obtain the room and servants she wanted, and consequently recalled the invitations.

About the first of December Mr. Bartholomei sold out his household effects in this city, and the family said that they were to leave Washington immediately. Although there was no furniture in the house, the family continued to occupy the empty mansion, and not until the last evening of the year did Mr. Bartholomei call upon the President to bid farewell. Officially they have departed, but bodily they may still be here as they were a week ago.

An oddity of the day is that the late Russian Minister can outboast all other husbands. While some may with pride point to their progeny and say: "I have only been married three years and have four children," he can say, "I have only been married one year and have had seven children."

It is suggested that when Russia sends a Minister it will be well to send the marriage certificate along with the other credentials.

A man and his wife found a stranger ill under their woodshed, at Ironton, Ill., and kindly put him to bed. On learning that his disease was small-pox, they would not turn him out, but nursed him through it, at the cost of considerable time, labor, and money, neither of which they could afford to give away. When he had recovered he stole \$17 from them and fled.

Stopping the Proceedings.

Boomerang.

"I come in this morning to tell you that you might as well stop them proceedings in chancery for a bill of divorce," said a soy-eyed thing about 27 years old, as she came into a Laramie lawyer's office yesterday.

"Decided to live together as man and wife again, hay?"

"No, not that. Not that. You see Obadiah strolled away to Leadville two

OME, SWEET HOME, There's No Place Like Home.

We are again at the old stand of LYON & WEIK with an excellent line of

SUGARS, Coffees, Teas and SYRUPS.

In fact, all that a well kept stock should contain.

We intend to maintain, both in quality and prices, the reputation of the well-known house of LYON & WEIK, and cordially invite you to call and see us. Don't forget the place

South Side of Public Square.

L. WEIK & CO.,

GROCER AND BAKER.

7-ly.

PHYSICIANS.

EVANS & WASHBURN.
OFFICE—West Side Public Square, over Taylor's Store. 4-ly.

H. R. PITCHLYNN.
OFFICE—Corner Vine and Poplar Streets. 46-ly.

G. C. SMYTHE.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE—On Vine street, between Washington and Walnut, one door north of family residence.

DOCTOR G. W. TAYLOR.
—Office up stairs in Southern building, four doors north of the post-office. Will attend calls night or day, in city and country; has been over thirty years actively engaged in the practice of medicine; has been successful in treating chronic complaints of long standing where other physicians have failed. He invites those suffering from any form of disease to call on him for consultation. **Free of Charge.** Dr. Taylor will make calls within the city limits for \$1 a visit, country 50 cents a mile additional.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. B. RICE. In Albin's Block, South Side Public Square. Practices in all the courts. Special attention given to collections. 50-ly.

SMILEY & NEFF.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE up stairs in Albin's Block, South Side Public Square, Greenfield, Ind. Practice in all the courts of the State and solicit business. 44-ly.

THOMAS HANNA. **SILAS A. HAYS.**
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HANNA & HAYS.
—Office—Room, No. 4, across Allen's Block, Brown & Hanna's old office—Greenfield, Indiana.

DENTISTS.

Leave Orders At

ISAAC & KAHN'S

FOR YOUR CHOICE MEATS.

Of All Kinds.

All delivered free of charge, in any part of the city

Open Sunday morning from 5 to 9 o'clock '88

down such large sums of money. They were not used to it."

"Did you not bet with private persons?"

"Not at all. I would not have got my money if I had, but the bookmakers were good if I won a million."

"How did the public take your operations?"

"They went wild about it. They made a regular curiosity of me. As I passed among these people I heard them talking about 'The Plunger,' and pointing me out to one another. They could not understand how a man could lay such large sums at a time on races."

At the funeral of Chief Justice Pierpont, of Vermont, at Vergennes, the preacher caused some resentment among the mourners by expressing sorrow that the deceased had "never given expression to those views which are considered necessary to the Christian."

An amateur journalist at Elkhart, Ind., announces that the purpose of his paper is "to restore to the public its wanted grandeur and prosperity." Incidentally, he will receive subscriptions at 50 cents a year.

One Key West gardener expects to send north the tomatoes from 12,000 plants.

Considerate: Mistress (on coming home from the seaside)—"Why, Jane, what's become of the bullfinch?" Jane—"Well, you see, m'm, it didn't say much and looked droopin' like, so o'clock put it out of its misery, an' I ad it stuffed for my 'at."

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, February 6.

Opening. High't. Low't. Close.

Wheat, March, \$1.31 1/2; \$1.31 1/2; \$1.31 1/2; \$1.31 1/2

Corn, May, 66 1/2; 66 1/2; 66 1/2; 66 1/2

Oats, March, 42 1/2; 42 1/2; 42 1/2; 42 1/2

NEW YORK, February 4.

FLOUR—Moderately active; round, 1000 Ohio, \$5.20 1/2; choice, \$5.30 1/2; superfine western, \$4.84 1/2; common to good extra, \$5.00 1/2; choice, \$5.10 1/2; white wheat \$7.25 1/2.

WHEAT—1/2c higher; heavy business, largely speculative; No. 2 red, seller February, \$1.44 1/2; seller March, \$1.45 1/2; 45c seller April, \$1.46 1/2; 45c seller May, \$1.46 1/2; 45c seller June, \$1.46 1/2; white, seller February, \$1.40.

CORN—1/2c higher; lower and heavy; mixed Western, spot, 67 1/2c; future, 68 1/2c.

OATS—Quiet and firm; Western, 4 1/2c asked.

BEAN—Firm; demand moderate.

PORK—Firm and quiet; spot, new mess, \$18.00 1/2; old do, spot, \$17.00 1/2; new mess seller February, \$18.00.

LARD—Trifle better and quiet; steam rendered, \$11 3/4.

BALTIMORE, February 4.

FLOUR—Quiet; without change; Western superfine, \$4.15 1/2; extra, \$5.25 1/2; family, \$5.20 1/2.

WHEAT—Western higher, closing easy; No. 2 winter red, spot, \$1.39 1/2; seller February, \$1.38; seller March, \$1.42 1/2; 45c seller April, \$1.43 1/2; 45c seller May, \$1.43 1/2; 45c seller June, \$1.43 1/2.

CORN—Western quiet and steady; mixed spot, 67 1/2c; seller February, 67 1/2c; seller March, 67 1/2c; seller May, 67 1/2c; steam 66c bid.

OATS—Steady; Western, 5 1/2c; mixed 5 1/2c; Pennsylvania, 5 1/2c.

RYE—Quiet at 53 1/2c.

TOLDO, February 4.

WHEAT—Week and dull; No. 2 red, cash seller February, \$1.40 1/2; seller March, \$1.42; seller April or May, \$1.43 1/2; seller June, \$1.43 1/2; seller July, \$1.43 1/2.

CORN—Dull; No. 2 cash or seller February 67 1/2c; seller March 67 1/2c; seller May, 67 1/2c; 67 1/2c; 67 1/2c; 67 1/2c.

SALES of oats or clover.

Our Celebrated PEERLESS SHIRT

Is by far the best and most perfect fitting Shirt ever brought to this market.

OUR NO. 6

Is made of Lonsdale muslin, and sixteen hundred linen bosoms and cuffs to match, for \$1.

OUR NO. 9

Is made of New York Mills muslin, and nineteen hundred Linen Bosoms, for \$1.25.

OUR NO. 7

Is made of Wammasutta Muslin and twenty hundred Linen Bosoms, for \$1.50.

Remember these Shirts are all made equal to custom work, and are considered by all who have worn them the best wearing and most perfect fitting Shirt in America.

WHEN CLOTHING STORE.

The Greencastle Banner.

GEO. J. LANGSDALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Greencastle, Indiana.

THURSDAY FEB. 9, 1882.

TERMS for the BANNER

One year, in advance, \$1.50
Six months, in advance, .75
Three months, in advance, .40
One month, in advance, .15
Twenty-five cents additional when delivered by carrier.

Advertising Rates.

Locals, 10 cents a line first insertion; 5 cents a line for each additional insertion.
Marriage notices, 10 cents a line.
Obituaries, or "In Memoriam" resolutions, 5 cents a line.
Cards of thanks, 10 cents a line.
Displayed and long-time advertisements at special rates.

"Here's Our Hand, Isaac."

The Times, of January 26, contained the following:

"One of the first friends we recollect of in the vicinity of Putnamville, was Isaac Perry. He has been with us in church, Sabbath School Convention, and business transactions. Last Friday he sent in his name for the Times, proposing to go with us in our work of good will to all men and triumph to the Republican party. Here is our hand Isaac."

This published Mr. Perry to the world as an endorser of the Times and allied him with the faction which it represents. Those who knew the staunch character of his Republicanism, and that he does his own thinking and controls his own actions, were greatly surprised; never in his life had he given them any reason to suppose that he was that sort of a man. His Republicanism had always been above suspicion. Their conclusion was that he had been misrepresented, and subsequent events justified this faith in his manhood and integrity. Mr. Perry not only repudiated the paragraph in the Times, but he sent the editor of that paper a letter, which, while couched in courteous language, is a complete exposure of the fraud. Instead of publishing this letter the Times sent a note to Mr. Perry requesting a private interview in order that the matter might be satisfactorily adjusted without the knowledge of the public. This unfair and deceptive proposition so disgusted Mr. Perry that he sent us the following note authorizing us to publish his letter to the Times, and otherwise explaining the situation:

PUTNAMVILLE, Feb. 4, 1882.

Mr. Langsdale, Editor of the Banner:
Dear Sir—Enclosed please find a copy of a communication bearing date of Jan. 31, 1882, addressed to the editor of the Times, for publication, in reference to an item that appeared in its issue of the 26th of January about my taking his paper. Instead of publishing it, I received a letter asking to make reconciliation privately. As far as the editor of the Times and myself are related this might do; but in my relations with those that have known me for years, and who always knew where to find me, I do not think it would at all be satisfactory. For these reasons I send it to you, and ask you to print it, and in connection with it the item that called forth this communication. Yours truly,
ISAAC S. PERRY.

The following is Mr. Perry's letter to the Times:

PUTNAMVILLE, Ind., Jan. 31, 1882.

Bro. A. J. Neff, Editor of the Times:

Dear Sir—In the last number of your paper, in speaking of my taking your paper, places me in a position that I do not like, and the facts about my agree-

ing to take it do not warrant any such conclusion, politically, as you have made. A friend solicited me to take it. The consideration on which I agreed to take it no doubt you know; if not I will tell you that political considerations had nothing whatever to do in the case, as I expressly said I did not want to enter into any of the controversies they had in Greencastle about the two papers. The reasons why I did as I did, if you do not know, it is unnecessary to make them public. You are an older man than I am, but you cannot boast of any more years of service in the Republican party than I can. I voted that ticket the first time it ever was voted for in the State of Indiana, and heartily endorse its articles of faith, and have always up to the present sworn—politically—by it, through thick and thin, and I think never ignorantly, and always with a clear conscience. About the interpretation of the articles of Republican faith, I like the BANNER's interpretation of them best of any paper published in Putnam county. Bro. Neff, I would be glad you would print this in your paper, so that, if I am to be exhibited publicly, it shall be correctly done, and not partially.

With the kindest regards I remain
Your friend and brother,
ISAAC S. PERRY.

This kind and gentlemanly letter was denied a place in the only highly "moral and religious" paper in the county. Its "love to all men," of which it boasts in every paragraph, was not broad enough, nor sufficiently genuine, to cause it to do this simple act of justice to one whom it had misrepresented. We admit that it was in a dilemma. By indirection it had lied about Mr. Perry, and now to publish his letter would not only be a refutation of the falsehood, but it would expose the "highly moral and religious" delusion that it is attempting to foist upon the people of Putnam county as real. Instead of acting honestly in this crisis, and thus retrieving its error to some extent, the Times aggravates its first offense by seeking to make a private arrangement that will permit it to still further deceive its readers. In this transaction the people have laid bare before them the true character of that paper and its editor. It is a complete exposure.

Mr. Perry has certainly acquitted himself well. His letter is as scientific a piece of surgery as we have seen. Calmly, dispassionately, but pointedly, he tells the Times that it knowingly misrepresented him; and then he proceeds to rub salt and pepper into the lacerated victim by saying that he prefers the BANNER that waxes for all. It is proper to say in conclusion that Mr. Perry did not subscribe for the Times at all, but merely permitted one of its backers to send it to him free, it being distinctly understood that he was not to pay one cent for it.

In all our experience we have never known a paper to resort to such dishonest methods to bolster itself up, as the Times is doing, and all this is done in the name of Jesus Christ and the Republican party! It is as fit a representative of the one as of the other, and both repudiate it. There be false prophets in these as well as in other days.

Hon. Cyrus T. Nixon has been selected to visit the various counties in the interest of the Morton monument. That work ought to be completed at once.

A question of the greatest importance is impending, which is not political. It is that of woman suffrage. We believe that the BANNER was the first paper in the State to pronounce unequivocally for this reform, and our belief in its wisdom and desirability grows stronger with the passing years. No objection can be urged to women voting that can not be urged with the same force against male suffrage, and often more. The American people will never reach their highest development until all distinctions in law between the sexes are abolished, and all stand on an equality. That done, we will stand far in advance of every other nation in the world, and can boast without any mental reservation that this is, in fact as well as theory, a free land. When the subject was first agitated several years ago a society in its interest was organized here, but it was subsequently allowed to become dormant. It ought to be revived.

The new issue raised by the organized liquor dealers, of the right of the people to vote upon any question affecting their welfare, should be met promptly and vigorously. Among those who possess a particle of the American spirit, or who understand the primary principles on which our government is founded, there will be no hesitancy in demanding that, whenever a large and respectable number of people ask for the privilege of voting upon a Constitutional amendment, it shall be granted. Such a right is as sacred as the right of petition itself. The people must rule, and all must be given an equal chance. How they shall vote upon a particular question, is a secondary consideration. They may make mistakes and fall into error; but, if so, they will be quick to correct the fault. This is an American characteristic that insures good government and the perpetuity of the Nation.

The latest lie out is that the editor of the BANNER once had his life insured. This is untrue for the simple reason that no company would issue a policy on his record. If he has ever been insured, or ever applied for insurance, it is a matter that can be easily established, and we will give one hundred dollars for proof to that effect. This falsehood is on a par with the report industriously circulated, in the face of positive proof to the contrary, that he ever failed to vote for a Republican nominee. It is a bad cause that resorts to such methods, and we have not deemed it necessary to give them much attention in a community where we have worked so long for the Republican party and its principles. The files of the BANNER are the best refutation of slanders on the record of its editor.

An effort is being made in certain quarters to dampen the ardor of the farmers who are working for free turnpikes, by charging that Greencastle will not do her share in building the roads. Nothing could be further from the truth. Greencastle, as always, will do her whole duty. She has built her own roadways, but as the proposed free turnpikes will be of great benefit to her, she will cheerfully pay whatever may be assessed against her for that purpose. The law provides the method of doing this, and the matter is now in the hands of the proper officers. It is a poor time for hypercriticism, especially by those who are uninformed. On the contrary there is every inducement for all to stand together and work harmoniously and unitedly for an enterprise which so largely involves the public welfare.

"Litigation has fallen off greatly in the last two or three years. This is evidence of a contented and prosperous people."—Greencastle Banner.

To which the Gazette prefixes a head line, "Putnam is Democratic." Now we feel certain that a comparison of Hendricks with Putnam or Boone county will show to our credit. In 1880 there were 163 civil actions filed in the Hendricks Circuit Court. In 1881 there were 146, showing a decrease of 43. In Putnam county in 1880 there were 200 civil actions filed against 146 here. In 1876 Putnam Co. gave a Democratic majority of 639 in 1878, 458, and in 1879 a majority of 391, showing a steady decrease in the Democratic majority. Just about as marked in fact as the decrease in litigation.—Danville Republican.

While the paragraph in the BANNER did not refer to any particular locality, it might properly be said to refer to Marion county, as we got our information from a member of the Indianapolis bar. And Marion is Republican.

Professor O. H. Smith, publisher of the Hendricks County Union, has sold his paper to Parker & Bowen, proprietors of the Republican. The purchasers will suspend the publication of the Republican, and continue the publication of the Union. It was evident from the start that Hendricks county, although Republican, could not support two papers of that political faith, and that one or the other should succumb to the inevitable was what every one expected. We regret to part with Prof. Smith, but there is some consolation in the fact that his successors are true Republicans, and will make a stalwart paper. It is also pleasant to know that the Union is not dead, but survives to continue its work for sound principles.

Greencastle Post, G. A. R., can congratulate itself. After all the parade that was made at Madison, and an admission fee of 50 cents, the Post there cleared only \$80, Gov. Porter giving \$5 of this amount. At Greensburg an entertainment was given. Only one hundred persons, including those complimented, attended. In noticing it the Review says:

"The soldier played out. Hi Henry, Villa and Uncle Tom beat the soldiers ten to one. He has served his purpose. Let him leave the stage at action."

Not so here. The entertainment last week cleared \$86.75. In Greencastle it is still an honorable distinction to have been a Union soldier.

From a conversation we had with Mr. Showers, of Bloomington, Monday, we are satisfied that the extensive furniture factory, of which he is one of the proprietors, could be secured for this place, with the proper effort. It is already an assured success, doing a large business, and making money for its owners. Its acquisition would be of great value to Greencastle. If a furniture factory can make money at Bloomington, it ought to do much better here, with our east and west railways and other advantages.

We learn that there is now in circulation in this county, and we presume over the State, an agreement asking the signature of all persons who are willing to discard their party allegiance, pledging the signers, as soon as a designated number of signatures are secured, to meet and organize a new party.—Spencer Republican.

The editor of the Times made a proposition of this sort to at least one of our well-known citizens last summer, but whether the above movement grew out of it or not we are not informed.

Putnam county is showing what can be done when the people lay aside political jealousy and work together for the common good, and, if the present movement in favor of free turnpikes continues throughout the year, it will not be long until there will be such an improvement in our material prosperity as will surprise every one.

Score one more for Greencastle. E. T. Allen has been appointed Assistant State Librarian, and entered upon the duties of that office on the 1st inst. Mr. Allen has always been a true, earnest and active Republican, worthy of the reward he has received, and his numerous friends here will be glad to hear that his merit has been recognized. Mr. Allen will make a popular official.

The proper authorities have called a meeting of the citizens of Greencastle at the Court House next Saturday, in the interest of free turnpikes. Every one concedes the vital importance of such roads to our city, and there will be no holding back. Still, there should be a large attendance at this meeting, in order that a proper impetus may be given to the work.

President Arthur deserves the thanks of the entire country for declining to allow the United States to become the champion of a gigantic syndicate organized to plunder Peru, and, by this interference in affairs which do not concern us, become involved in war with South American republics. The BANNER salutes the Administration.

Capt. Wilkinson came down from Bainbridge yesterday and paid his respects to the BANNER in a way that meets our hearty approbation.

JONES' ART GALLERY.

The undersigned, for years an employee in first-class art galleries, the last three years being spent in Cincinnati, has bought the HUSHER ART GALLERY, of this city, and begs to say that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the very best manner. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

Send Your Orders For Fine Printing to Frank H. Smith & Co.

16 E. Washington Street, Indianapolis.
Particular and prompt attention given to orders received by mail.
Respectfully,
F. H. SMITH & CO.

ROAD MEETING.

The Putnam County Free Gravel Road Association desires the citizens and land-owners of Greencastle to meet at the Court House at 2 o'clock p. m., on Saturday next, to confer as to the best method for the city to give active aid and assistance toward the construction of those lines of free roads which are now in contemplation, and which will approach the city.

AMES L. ELLIOTT, Pres.
THOMAS T. MOORE, Sec.
\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time, you will write for particulars to H. Hallert & Co., Portland, Maine.

Wanted—Wagon Spoke Timber.

We want 600,000 White Oak Spokes, cut 28 inches long, 14 inches thick on heart edge and 3 inches wide. Must be good tough timber, straight, free from knots or wormholes, the sap to be taken off. 400,000 Shell Bark and Black Hickory Spokes, cut 28 inches long, 14 inches thick on heart edge and 2 inches wide. Must be good, tough, sound timber, free from knots or wormholes or black places (the bark, not sap, taken off) for which we will pay the highest market price, to be delivered at our factory in Greencastle. Farmers and lumbermen, look into this; you will find there is money in it.

2-11. BROCKWAY & ROCKAFELLOW.

Again and again have we urged that the man-trap, in the shape of a bridge on the National road across the railway, near Putnamville, be removed, but it has been unheeded. The result is, another victim, making the twelfth or thirteenth, probably more. The proper local authorities should at once take such steps as are necessary to prevent further loss of life.

The citizens of South Putnam, before voting a subsidy to a new railroad, should ascertain whether there is any capital behind it or not. Our information is that there is not, but that the whole thing is a bubble. They might profit by the experience of Bainbridge with a similar enterprise.

The next time our goody-goody contemporary, the Times, goes fishing for suckers, it will be careful not to cast its lines in the pellucid waters of Warren township. They raise tarts down there.

"Bro. Isaac, it is true that you have been publicly misrepresented, but I can't publish your letter; that would expose me. Come up and be privately reconciled."

Warren township is slightly ahead.

Yes, Isaac, "here is our hand."

Practical Christianity—Keizo Kawamura Sent Home Rejoicing.

The following items and correspondence concerning Keizo Kawamura may be of interest to many of the readers of the BANNER: will you, therefore, be so kind as to publish the same and oblige. Yours respectfully,
MRS. F. P. NELSON,
MRS. A. MARINE.

It will take to return Kawamura to Japan, \$500. To pay this expense the following contributions were made: By the Board of Missions at N. Y., \$300; Beta Eta of Indiana Asbury University, \$30; Faculty and students of Indiana Asbury University, \$42.50; Citizens of Greencastle, \$263.50; total, \$576. He sailed from New York the 31st of January last, and expects to sail from San Francisco the 1st of April next. When he reaches Japan he will be five hundred miles from home, so you perceive that he will need all that has been provided to reach his destination. The following is his letter of thanks to his Greencastle friends:

MADISON, N. J., Jan. 30, 1882.

Mrs. F. P. Nelson:
My DEAR MADAM—I received your two letters, one enclosing the draft and the other the list of the kind friends, both in due time. I am very thankful to you for what you have done for me. Indeed, the kindness of yourself and other friends was too great to accept it at once. I did not expect it. But you sent it, and I feel so grateful to all my Greencastle friends. I shall never forget them in my prayers, and ask my Heavenly Father to bless them and reward them. Through their kindness and yours I can now start so comfortably prepared for the trip, and without any anxiety of coming short of the expenses. I return home with faith in God, zeal to work, and love of Christ. I may not be able to go to work immediately after I reach Japan, because of the possibility of my still being in ill health, but as soon as my health permits I shall enter upon my life work. I remain yours sincerely,
KEIZO KAWAMURA.

Special reduction in dress goods at F. A. Hays—4 Poplin and Cashmeres reduced to 12½ cents; 20 cent Brocade reduced to 15. Also a large line of worsted remnants at 12½ cents.
F. A. HAYS, Trade Emporium.

Russellville Advertisements.

J. BURNSIDE,
Russellville, Ind.,
Keeps a full line of

Hardware

—AND—

Building Material,

Stoves, Tinware,
House Furniture, Picture Frames,
Etc., Etc.

I have a full line of goods always in stock and will sell as cheap as any man who pays cash for his goods. A full line of

HEATING AND COOKING

STOVES

In stock. Coffins kept and Trimmed to suit. Hearse furnished where it is desired. Call and see me when you want anything in my line.

TOO CHEAP TO STEAL.

—303—
The thief that broke into

Harter's STORE,

At South Russellville, a few nights ago finding all goods marked in plain figures, at prices so LOW that he must have concluded it was cheaper to buy than to steal them, took but few, promising himself that next time he would bring the money and pay for what he got. All Winter Goods marked down lower than ever to make room for new Spring Stock. Everybody call, while they are cheap at

HARTER'S CHEAP STORE

South Russellville, Ind.

McL. WASSON,

At the "Old Durham Stand."

You will find a full stock of General Merchandise, consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. A full line of Groceries, all of which will be sold at reasonable figures. "Low prices and square dealing" is our motto. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. Don't fail to call and see our stock, and if you purchase we guarantee you to receive the worth of your money. The fullest stock we have ever kept.

BEST

business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you, \$12 a day and upward made at home by the individuals. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address: Tuck & Co., Augusta, Maine.

NEW FIRM NEW GOODS.

—302—
South End

GROCERY

RILEY & FORAN

Have just opened in South Greencastle, in the building formerly occupied by Richard McMannis, a full line of Staple and Fancy GROCERIES.

Bought low for cash, which they will exchange for cash or produce. If you want bargains, go and see them. Goods delivered to all parts of the city.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at Allen's Drug Store. 52yl

Mens' Wool Hats are selling at F. A. Hays' clearance sale for 25, 35, 40, 50 and 75 cents.

THE BANNER.

G. J. LANGSDALE, Publisher

GREENCASTLE : INDIANA

HERE AND THERE.

The grand jury at on is grinding star-route grists.

GENERAL BURBRIDGE expects to get a South American mission.

ABOUT 28,000 children in Philadelphia do not attend any school.

SIX inches of snow fell in Louisville, Ky., on the night of January 30th.

THERE were 20,000 Chinese immigrants to the United States in 1881.

THE Harrison revival is still progressing successfully at Cincinnati.

THERE were 114 deaths from scarlet fever in New York City last week.

THERE are over one hundred murderers in the State prison of Arkansas.

THE organ of a Baptist Church in Brooklyn, has a snare drum attachment.

It is said that there is not a gambling house open and operating in St. Louis.

THE in-coming tobacco crop of Cuba is said to be inferior in quality and quantity.

RHODE ISLAND legislators are allowed one dollar a day and a free newspaper.

THE school children of Kansas have raised over \$1,000 for the Garfield monument fund.

SAN FRANCISCO pays only an average of 4 1/2 cents a meal for boarding her prisoners.

THE damage by the recent flood of the Tennessee river is estimated at half a million dollars.

It is said that Philadelphia manufacturers propose to make 23,000 miles of carpet this year.

It is estimated that nearly \$100,000,000 are paid annually in New York for intoxicating liquors.

It is thought that the mission of Walter Blaine and Mr. Trescott, to Chili, will be a failure.

THE wheat farmers of Dakota were plowing the other day, with the weather as warm as May.

It wasn't a first rate corn year, but still Kansas raised over 80,000,000 bushels of that grain in 1881.

TEN lives and about \$1,000,000 is the latest summing up of the loss by the recent fire in New York City.

SIX hundred clerks will be discharged from the Census Office at Washington, in a few days.

A TAILOR at Atchison, Kansas, is seeking fame by making each of the Giteau jurors a suit of clothes.

It is probable that the Wisconsin Legislature will repeal the anti-treating law passed by its predecessor.

A FUND of \$100,000 has been raised at Oberlin, Ohio, to be used in prosecuting violations of the liquor laws.

THE amount of a recent Custom House defalcation at Taganrog, a South Russian seaport, is \$47,000,000.

DURING January over thirty tons of postal cards were sent by the Government to the various postoffices of the country.

AN autograph letter of Gen. George Washington, taking strong ground against slavery, has recently been discovered.

GENERAL SHERMAN maintains that the entire sea coast line of this country could be made impregnable defensive in thirty days.

A TERRIBLE coal mine disaster at Midlothian, Virginia, makes twenty-seven widows and one hundred and eight orphans.

DRINKING shops in Warsaw, Poland, are required to be closed at five p. m., under a penalty of twenty-five lashes to the proprietor.

CONTRARY to the general expectation, the Sherman funding bill, considerably amended passed the Senate by a good majority.

It is estimated by Commissioner Dudley that \$1,347,651,593 will be required to pay pensions during the next twenty-five years.

FORTY million dollars are invested in ostrich farming at Cape Colony, and the annual production of feathers is valued at \$4,500,000.

SNOW fell to the depth of from one to eighteen inches on the night of 31st, in New York and the New England states.

It is proposed in Congress that the free mail delivery system be extended to all cities and towns of not less than 16,000 inhabitants.

THE exodus fever has broken out among the plantation negroes of South Carolina, and thousands of them are leaving to Arkansas.

THE people of several counties in Southern Illinois are said to be in a starving condition, on account of the failure of last year's crops.

THE cost to Chili of the war with

Peru was about \$30,000,000, and now Chili takes territory from Peru as an indemnity, worth \$1,000,000,000.

AT Carbondale, Pennsylvania, on Sunday, February 5th, the snow was three feet deep on a level, in the city and surrounding country.

THE Ohio Legislature is asked to provide for the payment of over \$38,000 expenses of the Ohio National Guard attending the Garfield funeral.

It is estimated that the people of England have lost from a hundred to a hundred and fifty million dollars a year, during the last three years, by bad harvests.

Shepherd, President of the Peruvian Company, denies that General U. S. Grant is a corporator or stockholder, or has any financial interest in the company.

THE Bishop of Newark, New Jersey, has decreed, that the Roman Catholic drunkards who die under his jurisdiction, shall not be buried in Catholic cemeteries.

HON. JOHN D. DEFTES, the veteran Public Printer, has settled the "racket" over his "fat take" by tendering his resignation, under the advice of his physician.

THE City of Sonora, New Mexico, sets a good example by enforcing an ordinance compelling all persons between the ages of 6 and 16 to attend the public schools.

DURING last year in New York city there was an increase of deaths and a decrease of births—38,609 deaths in 1881 to 31,963 in 1880, and 2,7636 births in 1880 to 26,130 in 1881.

A BILL has been reported from the Committee on Pensions to the Senate of Congress giving the widows of President's Garfield, Polk and Tyler each a pension of \$5,000 a year.

A FOURTEEN year-old boy named James Phillips, committed suicide at Corwin, Ohio, the other day. The baleful influence of wicked literature is given as the cause of his act.

OVER six hundred Chinese immigrants who recently arrived at San Francisco, were vaccinated at Hong Kong, before starting, with maulage. The fiendish fraud is being investigated.

The Christian Church at Washington, of which the late President was a member, is to have a new building commenced shortly which is to cost about \$300,000. So far it has \$20,000 towards the amount.

MR. AND MRS. SPURGEON devoted the \$30,000 presented to them at the recent anniversary of their wedding to the endowment of an orphanage for girls. They had already established one for boys.

THE House of Congress, following the example of the Senate, will have a Standing Committee on Woman Suffrage. It will consist of nine members, and the best looking man in the House should be its Chairman.

ABOUT a thousand million dollars of our national debt have been paid since the war ended. France has now nearly treble our debt, and Great Britain more than double. Even Spain has a bigger debt than that which remains of ours.

THE total of our interest-bearing national debt now is \$1,534,331,600. The total debt, including the non-interest bearing obligations, is \$1,987,649,794, and deducting the cash in the Treasury, the Government's liabilities amount to \$1,752,512,880.

THE English Roman Catholic Directory shows 38 Peers, 47 Baronets, 6 Privy Councillors, and 56 M. P.'s, of whom 11 represent English constituencies. Within twenty-five years the number of Roman Catholic clergy and churches in England and Wales has doubled.

THE Judiciary Committee of the Virginia House of Delegates has reported adversely on a proposition to abolish the whipping post as a punishment for petty crimes. The law has been in operation four years, and seems to give satisfaction to the Virginia people.

DURING the last twenty-five years about thirty inebriate asylums have been established in this country, and nearly all of them are still in operation. They are sustained by those who believe in their sanitary value, and those who find them convenient prisons for inconvenient relatives.

A BOSTON paper thinks the trouble with the American lawyer is that he never omits, when he has the opportunity, and when five men are listening to him, to deliver a stump speech. He has cultivated his entire mouth and a quarter section of his brain, and the result is as you see it.

THE financial panic in France continues, the Union Generale Bank having stopped payment. The Banks of England and Belgium have raised their rates of discount, and more failures are reported on the London Stock Exchange. The financial situation in Europe is anything but reassuring.

MR. McCORD, of Iowa, has introduced into the House a bill making the term of office of a Presidential Elector to continue for four years. In case the bill becomes a law, the Col-

lege would act in case upon to be called of the death or disability of the President. It is a measure that deserves careful consideration.

THE debt statement shows the reduction of the public debt during January to be \$12,978,836; cash in the treasury, \$246,025,468; gold certificates, outstanding, \$5,188,120; silver certificates, \$68,999,670; certificates of deposit, \$11,400,000; refunding certificates, \$559,100, legal tenders, \$346,681,014; fractional currency, \$7,069,493; cash balance available, \$143,901,663.

ABOUT the cheekiest performance on record is the appeal of brother-in-law Scoville for \$2,000 from the American people to aid him in efforts to defeat the verdict against the wretch Giteau, and prolong his hideous worthless life. The man who would give money for such a purpose, would not hesitate to contribute to a fund for spreading the small-pox.

SAMUEL E. BULLOCK, Democratic candidate for the office of County Clerk in Fayette county, Ky., died pending the election. His widow, backed by the friends of her husband, claims the office as his only heir. The State Attorney has given an opinion that if elected she can serve, and as her nomination is equal to an election, she is destined to act as Clerk of that county, for the Democracy have accepted her.

THE cable line of street cars on State street, Chicago, was inaugurated last Monday with appropriate ceremonies and great success. A cable under the cars, worked by stationary engines, propels the cars at a standard speed of eight miles an hour, which can be increased to twenty miles. San Francisco and Chicago are the only cities in the world that have such street car lines.

A CABLEGRAM received recently at Ottawa, Canada, from England, announces that the Imperial government has removed the restrictions regarding the importation of American cattle into Canada. Permission, however, will only be granted for importation of cattle for breeding purposes, and these will be subjected to ninety days' quarantine, the same as the importation of cattle from other countries.

INVESTIGATION shows that land grants to various railroad corporations to the amount of 128,160,792 acres have been forfeited and revert to the government. Of this, 10,872,955 acres are in the Southern States; 7,140,391 acres in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota. The forfeited grant of the Northern Pacific amounts to 37,000,000 acres, the Atlantic and Pacific 42,000,000 acres, the Texas Pacific 18,000,000 acres, besides 12,000,000 acres in Oregon.

THE verdict of a Methodist clerical jury in the ecclesiastical trial of the Rev. H. O. Hoffman, at Bloomington, Ill., by which he was disgraced, was reached at 2 o'clock in the morning. The defendant asked leave to lead in prayer, just before the vote was taken, and was accorded the privilege, which he used most fervently. The jurors were deeply affected, and all wept as they signed the verdict of guilty. Hoffman had been extremely popular, both with congregations and fellow preachers.

It is stated in a "current comment" item that the total losses of fire in the United States last year were \$81,280,900 against \$74,043,400 in 1880. The insurance companies had to pay last year, \$35,114,300. The heaviest loss of any one month was October, \$11,319,000, and the smallest was June, \$3,878,900 or over \$100,000 a day. The total losses in Canada were \$8,237,400. In Indiana, the loss during the year was \$2,248,400, which cost the insurance companies \$1,735,400.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that for the past twelve months ending December 31, 21,290,921 pounds of butter, valued at \$4,072,817, and 140,357,826 pounds of cheese, valued at \$15,596,871, were exported from this country, being about 16,100 pounds less of butter and about 3,900,000 pounds more of cheese than were exported during the previous year. The total value of the dairy products and provisions and tallow exported during last year was \$133,329,242; for the previous year it was \$143,882,570.

A SPECIAL dispatch from South Bend to the Indianapolis Journal, dated January 30th, gives an account of one of the most remarkable cases of repentance on record. The dispatch says: "At a protracted meeting in New Carlisle, a stranger, who gave his name as Arthur Thomas, took his place at the mourners' bench, and, after the meeting, confessed that he was a professional safe burglar from Chicago, but was so affected by the sermon that he decided to mend his ways. He said he had come to the village to rob two safes, and had recently robbed a safe in Whitley county, of \$200. He was arrested and brought to this city, and today the Sheriff of Whitley county took charge of him. He had a number of burglars' tools in his possession, which he gave to the minister when he experienced religion."

THE plan of civil service reform formulated by Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum, attracts much attention. It suggests the establishment of a term of office of four years for sub-

ordinate offices, clerks, and employees, the applicant to be first appointed for one year, after the proper examinations, and be eligible for reappointment. Promotions are to be for merit alone, and, as stimulus to the exercise of marked capacity, fidelity, and zeal, the pay of one-tenth of the clerks in each bureau is to be increased five per cent. upon proper certificates at the beginning of each fiscal year. Persons retiring without fault are to receive an honorable discharge, and those who go out of the departments after four years' honorable service are to receive retiring pay equal to one month's pay for each year, and pro rata for each fraction of a year.

THE Indianapolis Journal says: "Few people, who have not visited the building lately, have an adequate idea how rapidly the new State House is building. The walls are now so well up that the interior arrangement can be seen. The marble columns are now being put in place in the corridor on the lower floor. There are seventy-two of these, eighteen feet high and twenty-eight inches in diameter. Besides these there are fourteen piers and a large number of pilasters, all marble, obtained from the quarries of Governor Proctor, at Rutland, Vt. On the second floor there will be forty-four columns, eight piers, and sixty-four pilasters, and on the third twenty-eight columns and eight piers, and sixty-four pilasters, besides eight immense granite columns on the last two floors supporting the dome. According to the original specifications, all these were to have been of limestone, but the Commissioners concluded to use marble instead, so as to make the corridors in harmony with the remainder of the building. They say that the interior of the house will be the finest of any building in the country."

THE little mystery there was remaining in the Jennie Cramer story has been cleared up by the confession of the she-devil, Blanche Douglass. Jennie Cramer was a beautiful and fast, but respectable young girl, at New Haven, Connecticut. James Malley, a young "blood" of the town, saw her and resolved to possess her, at the cost of her ruin. Failing by the ordinary methods, he engaged the services and assistance of Blanche Douglass, a handsome and accomplished New York courtesan. Blanche, in the guise of a virtuous and charming girl, made the acquaintance of Miss Cramer and an intimacy at once ensued. Then the Malley brothers were brought into the plot on terms of easy friendship. The crafty Douglass girl led poor Jennie, despite the warnings and remonstrances of her loving but too indulgent parents, from one imprudent step to another, until at last she was placed in the power of James Malley, at the Malley residence, with no one near her but the younger Malley and the Douglass fiend. There she was forcibly outraged by James Malley, while the devil Douglass stood outside the door, unmoved by her screaming and crying, begging her to be silent and submit to her fate. She was held a prisoner in that accursed house for many hours, persistently declaring she would expose her ravishers, and that persistence sealed her doom. Her ravisher and his assistants became her murderers. The story is a terrible one, but its lessons and warnings cannot be too seriously regarded by young women who are "not afraid to take risks" for the sake of fleeting and dubious pleasures. Heed to a mother's homely and loving counsel would have saved Jennie Cramer's honor and life.

GUITEAU'S SENTENCE.

The wretch Giteau was brought face to face with his doom, last Saturday, when Judge Cox over-ruled his counsel's motion for a new trial, and pronounced sentence upon the assassin as follows:

You have been convicted of a crime so terrible in its circumstances and so far-reaching in its results, that it has drawn upon you the horror of the whole world and the execrations of your countrymen. The excitement produced by such an offense made it no easy task to secure for you a fair and impartial trial, but you have had the power of the United States treasury and of the government in your service to protect your person from violence and to procure evidence from all parts of the country.

You have had as fair and impartial a jury as ever assembled in a court of justice. You have been defended by counsel with a zeal and devotion that merit the highest commendation, and I certainly have done my best to secure a fair presentation of your defense. Notwithstanding all this, you have been found guilty. I would have been a comfort to many people, if the verdict of the jury had established the fact that your act was that of an irresponsible man. It would have left the satisfying belief that the crime of political assassination was something entirely foreign to the institutions and civilization of our country. But the result has denied them that comfort. The country will accept as a fact, that that crime can be committed and the court will have to deal with it with the highest penalty known to the criminal code, to serve as an example to others. Your career has been so extraordinary that the people might well, at times, have doubted your sanity, but one cannot but believe that when the crime was committed you thoroughly understood the nature of the crime and its consequences. (Giteau—"I was acting as God's man," and that you had a moral sense and conscience enough to recognize the moral iniquity of such an act. (Prisoner—"That's a matter of opinion.") Your own testimony shows that you recoiled with horror from the idea. You say that you prayed against it. You say that you thought it might be prevented. This shows that your conscience warned you against it, but by the wretched sophis-

try of your own mind you worked yourself up against the protest of your own conscience. What motive could have induced you to commit this act must be a matter of conjecture. Probably men will think that some fanaticism or morbid desire for self-exaltation was the inspiration for the act. Your own testimony seems to controvert the theories of your counsel, who have maintained and thought honestly, I believe that you were driven against your will by an insane impulse. The testimony showed that you deliberately resolved to do it, and that a deliberate and misguided will was the sole impulse. This may seem to be insanity to some persons, but law looks upon it as willful crime. You will have due opportunity of having any errors I may have committed during the course of the trial passed upon by the court in banc, but meanwhile it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of law—that you be taken hence to the common jail of the district, from whence you came, and there be kept in confinement, until on Friday, the 30th day of June, 1882, you be taken to the place prepared for execution within the walls of said jail, and there, between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p. m., you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

MONDAY, JAN. 30th.

SENATE.—A bill for a public building at Peoria, Ills., was reported favorably. The debate on the funding bill was continued. An executive session was held.

HOUSE.—Several bills were introduced, among which was one declaring the land grants to a large number of railroads forfeited. Several resolutions calling for information were adopted.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31st.

SENATE.—The funding bill was further discussed and amended.

HOUSE.—The resolution requesting the President to obtain a list of American citizens confined in English prisons, was adopted, after which the remainder of the sitting was spent in committee of the whole on the public calendar. The committee rose without action, and the post route bill was reported and passed.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1st.

SENATE.—A bill was reported favorably appropriating \$15,000 to supply the people with pure vaccine virus. The funding bill was further discussed.

HOUSE.—A resolution setting apart the 27th of February for Garfield memorial exercises, was adopted. The most of the sitting was spent on committee of the whole, with Mr. Calkins in the chair, on the postoffice appropriation bill. The committee rose without action.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2nd.

SENATE.—The proposition to confer the franking privilege on Senators and Representatives was indefinitely postponed. The funding bill was further considered.

HOUSE.—A number of bills were reported from committees and referred to the Committee of the whole House. The House then went into Committee of the whole the post-office appropriation bill.

FRIDAY, FEB. 3rd.

SENATE.—The bill to extend the northern boundary of Nebraska, was passed; also the Sherman funding bill by the decisive vote of yeas 38; yeas 18; A bill to authorize the Postmaster General to delegate certain authority, was passed; also a bill appropriating \$200,000 for fire proof War Department buildings; also the House bill admitting goods for Kansas colored people free of duty. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—The bill releasing the Philadelphia and Reading Railway from certain taxes was considered without action.

Profit from a Two-Legged Horse.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A Lewiston gentleman, who visited New York a few days ago, saw in the museum a stuffed two-legged horse, which, while in the flesh, was closely identified with the fortunes of two Lewiston families. In 1876 a stroller came to Lewiston with the two-legged horse, exhibited him in a building on Lisbon street at ten cents a head, and with his own dulcet notes, accompanied by a hand organ, drew in thousands of dimes. A Lewiston capitalist gave the man \$2,000 for a half ownership in the horse. The Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia was then about to commence. The two-legged prize was shipped to the Quaker City, and the Lewiston man sent his son to look out for his interests. The investment paid for itself in a few weeks, and then coined money during the whole Centennial. Soon Lewiston got into possession of the other leg of the horse. Two young Lewistonians traveled all over the country with it. They at length settled in New York city and added to the entertainment a German band and an educated Gout. After the horse had made over \$15,000, and had become aged, he was sold for \$400. In a few months he died, and took final railroads of the straw which now inflates his hide.

No Occasion to be Proud.

Detroit Free Press.

"Sir," began a creditor who met one of his victims on Grand river street, yesterday, "I sent you a bill in June!" "Yes sir." "And again in September?" "Yes sir." "And again in December?" "Yes sir." "And I presume you received one the other day?" "I did, sir; well, sir," blustered the creditor.

"Well, you needn't feel so stuck up over it," replied the other, as he lighted a twenty-cent cigar. "There are firms in this town who send me bills every two weeks in the year, and they never stop me in the street to brag about it either. I detest such egotism sir! Good morning!"

Closed for Repairs.

"Got a conundrum for you, Johnnie," invented it myself," said a boy to playmate. "What's the difference of a poodle you're dragging by a chain and a rottentree trunk?" After due deliberation Johnnie passed. "One is a led dog and the other a dead log. Them kind is awful easy when you know how." So thoughtful Johnnie and on his way home he built one on a similar plan which had tried to explode on the maternal head. "I say ma, here's a riddle; made it myself. What's the difference between the anger of a lady and pa not letting me go to the circus last week? Cause one's a sham dame tother's a da—Ow! ow! ow! that hurts, I tell you; can't you take a feller of your size?" The conundrum factory has been closed for repairs.

It is unlawful to hunt deer with dogs in Maine.

TABLE TALK.

A Philadelphia girl of 14 has died of delirium tremens.

There are more German bakers in London than in Berlin.

Pat McGinnis drew his fortune of \$3,000 from a Bridgeport bank, and spent it all in a week's spree.

Suicide was accomplished at Andover, Mass., by gnawing the phosphorus from matches and drinking a pint of ink.

Hereafter any teacher who accepts a present from pupils in the public schools of Hamilton, Ont., will be immediately dismissed.

Nearly \$10,000,000 was taken from the mines of Utah last year, and a billion product of \$13,000,000 is predicted for the present year.

Under a new State law, which went into force on Jan. 1, all railroad conductors in Georgia are clothed with the power of policeman.

The quartet who sang "Remember now thy Creator" at the Cleveland funeral services of Garfield, are now singing it with a travelling company.

A religious revival is so attractive at Madison, Ohio, that all the stores and factories are closed during the afternoon, while the employees go to the meeting.

There is a scandal in the Philadelphia bar. "Some of the lawyers have lapsed into the careless and disrespectful habit of addressing the Court while wearing their overcoats."

There are in Alabama 2,250,000 acres of Government land subject to entry under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws, and the entering of land was never brisker than at present.

New South Wales, with a revenue of over \$30,000,000, has a surplus of \$1,000,000 for last year, and the Treasurer announces that no further foreign loans will be needed for many years.

An address of McVicker's theatre, in Chicago, so bewitched a susceptible young man in the front row of the balcony that he threw kisses at her continuously, and, as he would not stop, they put him out.

Mike McDonald is a Chicago gambler and politician. The Tribune says: "Let any man start a gaming house, and unless he pays tribute to McDonald, within three days, the police will be upon him, and his place will be broken up."

Four negroes attended the ultra-fashionable Tiger's ball in Boston. They were officers of a Rhode Island military company, and were invited by a committee who did not know their color; but no objections were made to their admission.

Hens scratched up a woman's garden at Pawtucket, and she poisoned them. To her horror, she saw the owner plucking them next day for the market, and her conscience gave her no peace till she had bought the lot at a price far above the butcher's offer.

There is one clergyman in Philadelphia who is not content with merely denouncing spiritualism as a fraud. He demonstrated that at least one medium was a trickster. Going to a public hall where apparitions were advertised to appear, he leaped on the stage, jerked down a curtain, and exposed the medium in the act of arranging himself in the garb of a ghost.

There is an incorrigible little darkey down in Washington, Ga. He is nine years old, and is known as a horse thief, as well as being willing to steal anything else. His mother has tried to reform him by whipping him for the first half of the day, and hanging him up in a bag and smoking him the other half, but the inhabitants of Washington despair of his being a trustworthy citizen.

Since 1865 Tennessee has acquired nearly 400,000 additional population, and has made crops every year of an average annual net profit of \$27,500,000. Since 1870 Memphis, in spite of the war and three epidemics, has grown from 23,000 to 47,000, while Nashville has crept up from 17,000 population to 75,000. The growth of Chattanooga, Knoxville, and other towns has been at proportionate rates.

Pearl Reed cropped her hair, put on male attire, and went across the line into Canada last Fourth of July to celebrate our national holiday in the foreign city of Kingston. She got noisily drunk, broke some windows, and was sent to prison for two years. She bore the punishment without complaint or discovery until a few days ago, when she confessed her sex, and sent a petition to the Governor-General for pardon.

The question of consolidating the two cities of New York and Brooklyn is rapidly coming to the front. Brooklyn has finished her autonomy, has completed her system of parks and aqueducts, and will in about a year have permanent bridge connection with the city of New York. The selfish interests of house owners in New York is opposed to this change, believing it will be followed by the erection of a series of bridges to Brooklyn, and a consequent decline of metropolitan real estate. There is no ground for this, as the superior social advantages of New York Island will always make it preferable to Brooklyn or any surrounding city. The natural premium on a house in New York is fully 10 per cent. Good houses are rented in Brooklyn for \$1,000 and less, and such a thing is almost unknown in New York, where it is commonly said that every body pays from one-third to one-half of their income for mere rent. The extravagant cost of living in the city threatens to become an injury to it, and it is, therefore, to the interest of the general mercantile population here to see the facilities increase of connection with the neighboring shores. The Brush Electric Light Company is going to light most of the docks around the city of New York. They are taking orders in various parts of the city to put up electric lights in the stores at the price of \$1 a day.

The Czar is said to disapprove of the restrictions imposed on the Jews in Cracow, Poland, and has ordered that at future sittings of the Imperial Commission Jews shall be represented.

During the year 1879-80 there were exported from New Orleans 6,000,000 gallons of "pure olive oil," extracted from cotton seed, of which eighty-eight per cent. was sent to Mediterranean ports. Half of this amount went to Italy, the home of the genuine olive.

FROM WASHINGTON

When Judge Cox entered the court this morning, the prisoner was immediately brought in and placed into the dock. Before taking his seat, Giteau looked over to his counsel, and said in a quiet and rather pleading tone, "Can I sit at that table, if your Honor please?"

Judge Cox—If there is no objection from counsel.

Giteau—Have you any objection, Colonel?

Mr. Corkhill—No, sir.

The prisoner then took a seat at the table by the side of Scoville, and, taking out of his coat pocket a roll of manuscript, addressed the court in the apparent belief that he was, and with the air of the principal counsel in the case: "If the court please, before this motion is made, I desire to correct a few errors that have crept in—"

At this point he was stopped by the court.

Col. Corkhill objected to any remarks from the prisoner.

Scoville also objected, and thought that anything of the kind better be postponed until the business before the court was disposed of.

Scoville continued—If your Honor please, I have contemplated that some additional times should be given for this motion. I also have assurance from a prominent member of this bar that he will assist me next week.

Corkhill—Who is the gentleman?

Scoville declined to give the name at present, except in confidence to the court.

Scoville then desired to make a new motion relative to additional grounds that he had discovered for asking a new trial. These grounds, he stated, were, first, unauthorized conversations with the jury by outside parties, and, second, subsequent admissions of an expert that he thought Giteau was insane, but did not dare to say so for fear it might injure him in business and in the public estimation. Scoville read the affidavit sworn and subscribed to by himself setting forth in detail the grounds stated, and added: "I have not yet prepared a formal motion based upon this affidavit, but presume it will be sufficient if I do so any time during the day."

Corkhill—May it please your Honor, the time for filing such motions and affidavits has expired.

Judge Cox—Well, we will postpone the consideration of this matter until the motion now before the court is disposed of.

Scoville proceeded to read the affidavits, and other papers filed by him, with his motion for a new trial.

F. H. Snyder, maker of affidavit upon which Scoville relies mainly to sustain his motion, sat immediately in the rear of Scoville. After reading the Snyder affidavit, Scoville defended both affiant and himself from the criticisms which he learned had been made by the prosecution.

Colonel Corkhill, in reply, said Snyder nor Scoville are on trial. When they are on trial in this court I will attend to them. At present, the subject under discussion is whether a new trial shall be granted to the convicted murderer of James A. Garfield. I have stated that the signatures upon the paper which forms the basis of the Snyder affidavit, are base forgeries, and I expect to prove them so to the satisfaction of the court and the country. I have not accused Scoville of the forgery, and never supposed him to be guilty of it.

Corkhill then read the affidavits of each member of the jury, in which they most positively denied having seen or read a copy of the Critic, or any other paper, during the time they served as jurors upon the trial of Giteau.

Following these was read the affidavit of Norman Wiard, to the effect that he had known Snyder for fifteen years, and to his knowledge, said Snyder is a thief, forger and black-mailer, and that he (Wiard) would not believe him under oath.

Colonel Corkhill also read the affidavits of John L. Sargent, formerly a detective in Washington, and Detective McElfresh, who arrested Snyder several years since on a charge of grand larceny. Also the affidavit of George C. Curtis, bailiff in charge of the room from which Snyder alleges to have taken a copy of the Critic with the jurors' names upon it. Affiant did not purchase a Critic during the trial, or have one in his room.

Mr. Corkhill, in conclusion, submitted that the affidavits he had read amply sustained his allegation of forgery and fraud, and therefore he would refrain from adding any argument.

Scoville, in reply, severely denounced the attempt to blacken the character of Snyder. It was on a par with the letters which had been sent to him (Scoville), impregnated with small-pox virus and the virus injected into these affidavits, all instigated by the personal spite of one man (Norman Wiard), and it would go out through all the land, and years might be required to undo the injury thus proposed to be done to an honorable man, the peer of any in the court room.

Corkhill raised a laugh by asking, in the tone of an innocent inquiry,

"You are not speaking of Snyder, are you?"

Scoville replied with marked emphasis, "Yes, sir, I am. An honorable man."

He then asked the court to expunge from the affidavits everything of the character he had described.

Judge Cox replied that the objection was clearly well taken, and that much of the affidavit objected to could not be considered as evidence. Judge Cox then stated that he could not vary from the well defined rules of practice as to the admission of affidavits, or the time for hearing the motion, but as new questions were submitted in the pending motion, he would take time to mature his decision and would not announce it until to-morrow morning. He would, however, be pleased to hear any legal authorities that counsel might desire to cite.

Scoville then proceeded to argue his motion, citing authorities and precedents.

In the Criminal Court, Scoville spoke one hour in support of his motion for a new trial, and cited many authorities.

Davidge discussed at some length the Snyder affidavit, quoting from one of Moliere's plays in which his hero exclaims: "What in the devil was he doing in the gallery?" Davidge said, applying it to this case, "What in the devil was Snyder doing in that room?"

[Laughter.] What business had he there any more than in my house or my library? I care nothing for the general character of the man. He is found in the novel and unenviable act of invading the sanctity of the jurymen's room. What business had he there? Why did he enter the room?"

Giteau who had thus far abstained from taking any part in the discussion, called out: "He said the door was open, and he saw the paper."

Counselor Davidge—Yes; I know, Mr. Prisoner. So are a great many doors open, but what would you think of me if I went mousing around Private rooms?

Giteau—If you had been in Snyder's place you would have done the same as he did.

Davidge continued to discuss the affidavit of Snyder. It was a very easy thing for anyone to have put into the bailiff's room the newspaper in question, with the express intention of having it found there. He (Davidge) considered this evidence of the newspaper of very little account.

This elicited from Giteau the comment: "Very strong presumptive evidence, Judge, especially with a jury—a jury that smokes and drinks and plays cards."

Giteau sold his autographs in court and realized several dollars.

Washington, February 6.

Giteau is to be allowed hereafter to see no one but his relatives and the guard, who is to be with him constantly. His meals are to be prepared under the closest official scrutiny and every precaution is to be taken to prevent his "removal" of himself.

Secretary Hunt received the following cable dispatch from James Gerdan Bennett, at Paris, this morning:

"Your dispatch received. Since you have decided to send officers I defer to your judgment. Will you kindly let me know their names, whether junior or senior to Danenhour in rank, by what steamer they sailed, and when they will arrive in Paris, as I may be of service in forwarding them to their destination? The steamer Lena, which by Siberia's kindness has been tendered me, is, of course, at their disposal. My correspondent, who is almost at Irkutsk, will know that the expedition is to be in charge of officers of the United States navy, and will go simply as a Herald correspondent."

Secretary Hunt also received the following cable dispatches from Acting Minister Hoffman at St. Petersburg this morning:

"Danenhour acknowledges orders. Will proceed."

The latter is in reply to the dispatch ordering Danenhour to proceed home with the invalids.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, authorized favorable reports to be made on the pending bill providing for the construction of public buildings as follows:

Dyer, Col., \$200,000, reduced from \$300,000, and Peoria, Ill., \$225,000, reduced from \$400,000.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Col. Daniel H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster General, to be Quartermaster General, vice General Meigs retired; Maj. William B. Rochester, Paymaster, vice General Brown retired.

Brevt. Maj.-Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster General, and Brig.-Gen. Latham W. Brown, Paymaster General, will be placed upon the retired list to-day.

In the Senate Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably, with amendments, the bill granting the right of way over public lands in Alabama, and to grant lands in aid of the Gulf and Chicago Air Line Railway Company.

Bills were introduced:

By Mr. Garland—Authorizing the erection of public buildings at the Hot Springs, Ark., for the use of the United States.

By Mr. Hawley—For the retirement of Brevt.-Maj.-Gen. Meigs, with the rank and pay of Major General.

Mr. Williams, to whom the floor was

specially assigned, then proceeded to make a speech on tariff, the Morrill tariff commission bill being taken up for this purpose. He avowed his opposition to the measure, and favored tariff revision by a joint committee of the two houses.

In the House Mr. Belmont offered a resolution calling upon the President, in further compliance with House resolution of the 24th ult., to furnish the House with a transcript of the letters of Jacob R. Shipperd, of New York, dated June 24, August 9th, September 28th and November 15th, 1881, and the replies thereto, now on the files of the State Department, and also copies of any other letters already communicated from which the names of persons and firms have been omitted, and requesting the President to inform the House what measures have been taken to recover the letters declared to be missing from the files of the department. Adopted.

Mr. Springer introduced a resolution calling on the President for information as to the right or authority under which the republics of North and South America were invited to send Commissioners to the Peace Congress to be held at Washington in November, 1882. Adopted.

Mr. Cobb introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for all information concerning land grant roads, the names of such roads, number of acres granted, how much has been granted to companies which have not completed the roads within the time provided by law. Referred.

By Mr. Hoar—For the appointment of an Inter-Oceanic Commission to determine the best plan and route for communication between the Atlantic and Pacific.

By Mr. Hill—To increase the duty on iron ores.

A \$1,000,000 Fire.

New York, January 31.

8:30 a. m.—The New York Times building is burning. The flames are raging fiercely, and no doubt the building will be a total loss.

10:30 a. m.—The fire reported as breaking out in the Times office originated in the building formerly occupied by the New York World, with adjoining houses. In one of those offices there were a number of women employed, and it is reliably asserted that one woman fell or leaped from the roof over Pettingill's advertising offices, and was killed.

There are rumors of another woman being burned in one of the offices, but these cannot yet be verified.

The pecuniary loss will be very heavy both on the buildings and the stock in the stores, including wholesale supplies of rubber, machinery, etc.

11 a. m.—The southern end of the gore is a mass of ruins, but it is now thought that the Times office will be saved, though the danger is not entirely over.

11:30 a. m.—The Times building is saved, but considerably damaged. The flames are confined to the Beekman street and Park row corner of the block.

Only one life was lost, that of the woman already referred to as falling from the roof of Pettingill's office.

12:15 p. m.—It is stated that four Times building, but separated from it by intervening buildings. Strenuous efforts are making to save the Times, but the fire is spreading rapidly and it is feared cannot be controlled short of the corner where the Times office is located.

There is an unconfirmed rumor of the loss of several lives. Ambulances are on the spot.

There is a slight snow falling, but the air is dry and crisp, with a light breeze from the north, which increases the difficulty of controlling the fire.

The block in which the fire is burning is an irregular-shaped gore, with the building formerly occupied by the World on its southeast corner, and Times building occupying the entire northern angle of the gore. The Tribune office is diagonally across Nassau street from the Times building, and the Sun office is on the upper corner of the same block with the Tribune.

The Observer office was at 37 Park row, in the old World building. There were a large number of offices, stores and advertising agencies in that and bodies were recovered in Nassau street of persons killed by jumping from windows. It is feared that the loss of life will be heavier than at first believed.

The building was crowded with employees, and very few could have escaped by the stairway.

An old gray-haired woman was seen the fourth story of the World building appealing for help. Her lips were seen to move but her voice could not be heard. All who saw her were horror-stricken. The flames raged about her person, igniting her hair and clothing. She fell back into the flames, and was no doubt burned to death.

A young girl, wearing a blue dress, who was cut off from the stairs, ran to the fourth-story window on the Park Row side, and stood hesitatingly, while the flames and smoke encircled her. "Jump, jump," shouted the spectators. Casting a frightened look behind, she threw herself out and fell on the stone pavement. When picked up life was extinct, her head being crushed beyond recognition.

A few minutes later a negro woman

appeared at the third-story window of the World office, on the Park Row side, and also jumped to the sidewalk. She was badly injured, and taken to the Chambers Street Hospital.

Several men and women saved themselves by leaping from the windows in Nassau street. When the woman who was killed jumped from the window there were two men hanging from the window-sills by their finger ends. The ladders were too short to reach them, and they were saved by firemen mounting on one another's shoulders, and the men let themselves down with their aid.

A bootblack on the corner of Beekman street and Park row, seeing some men entangled in the telegraph wires adjoining the burning premises, climbed a pole and cut the wires, releasing them from a critical position.

Several people descended from the burning building on the Nassau street side by reaching the telegraph pole. One boy leaped from the fifth story and would doubtless have been killed but for the wires breaking his fall. He was hurt but not dangerously.

An express wagon with a heavy canvas covering drew up under the windows, and several men, who were about to leap to the ground, were told by the driver to jump on the wagon, which they did, and escaped any hurt.

One young woman stood upon the window-sill of the fourth-story until the firemen arranged a large piece of canvas which they held at ends and stile. When all was ready she threw her hands straight over her head and jumped. She fell upon the outstretched canvas, and escaped injury.

A woman and two men are said to have been seen at a window on Nassau street, and then to disappear in the flames.

A man who gained the roof and escaped by way of the Times building, shouted to his rescuers that other human beings were perishing there.

Three men appeared in the fourth-story window imploring aid with outstretched arms. None was possible from without, but a quick-witted negro, a bootblack in Park Row, named Charles Wright, climbed a large telegraph pole in front of the Evening Mail office and cut the wires, enabling the men to slide down them and escape.

Competent judges sum up the total loss on all property, including the building, at over \$1,000,000. The number of losers is prodigious.

It is estimated that in the innumerable offices in the building fully 500 men, women and boys found employment. A number of girls were employed in the two upper stories of the building, in which there were many small printing offices and book-binders.

New York, Feb. 1.—The ruins of yesterday's great fire are still too hot to admit of search for bodies. No more missing have been reported to the police.

The dead are known to be Ellen Ball, Richard S. Davey and an unknown woman, whom many people saw fall back into a window full of flames. Inquiries have been made at the police station for fifteen persons.

AT LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Lockport, February 1.—The flour mills of Thornton & Chester, Arnold & Little and Oliver Gibson, burned last night. Assistant Chief Engineer Geo. Woods, was cut off by the fire, and compelled, as a last hope, to jump from the sixth story. He was killed instantly. Several firemen were badly hurt. Loss, \$100,000.

IN JOHNSON COUNTY, IOWA.

Iowa City, Iowa, February 1.—A fire at Oxford village, sixteen miles west of Iowa City, destroyed the Central Hotel and Dinwiddie House and the Douglass building, occupied by James Hantou, grocer, at an early hour this morning. Insurance unknown. The property was entirely destroyed.

Sentenced to Death.

Cincinnati, O., February 6.

The Times-Star's Catlettburg, Ky., special says: William Neal was today sentenced to be hanged April 14th for the murder of Fannie Gibbons, at Ashland, Ky. Neal made a little speech protesting his innocence. Ellis Craft, who was convicted Saturday, will be sentenced to-morrow. Probably the same day will be fixed for his execution.

An Erratic Wife.

Reading, Pa., February 6.

Mrs. L. C. Brittner, wife of a well-known grocer, while her husband was at church yesterday, eloped with a young carpenter, Adolph Brittner, taking several hundred dollars of the husband's money. The husband has started after the elopers.

A Michigan Swindle.

Buffalo, N. Y., February 6.

C. F. Frey, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is charged with having swindled several banks in this city by opening accounts with all of them, and over-drawing and over-checking them.

The Maxwell ranch contains 1,700,000 acres of New Mexico land, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad passes through it. The man whose name it bears got it by marriage and by purchasing various interests. He has put it into an English stock company, and a fence is being built around it, preparatory to the raising of blooded stock on a large scale.

The New York health board has forty acres vaccine farm at Clinton New Jersey.

Anecdotes of Webster.

Harper for February.

I accompanied Mr. Webster to Ann Arbor to inform him of the facts of the case he was about to argue. But these were by no means the main topics of our conversation. It was not until the day before the hearing that he seemed to address himself seriously to the work of preparation. He then shut himself up in his room for the entire morning, coming occasionally into mine to ask about some question of fact, bringing half-sheets of common blue letter paper, on which he would say, he had been making "scratches."

They were distinct propositions, text, rather than arguments, carefully studied, and, as was apparent from erasures and interlining, labored with a view to condensation, or to satisfy a fastidious judgement. Once, when I expressed a doubt whether one of his propositions was in accordance with certain facts, Mr. Webster drew his pen through it, saying, "So, then, that cock won't fight."

The notes thus prepared were the brief of his argument, and he spoke from them. That the glimpses thus afforded of the workings of great intellect, were extremely interesting may readily be imagined.

But if the case did not engross us all times, conversation did not flag. Our pleasantest talks were after dinner, when we came back from the bar mess-room. Mr. Webster would then put on his slippers and tilt back his chair, with his feet against the side of the mantel piece, on a level with his head, saying, "Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?" and go off into a stream of anecdotes, quotations, incidents of his early life and matters and things generally. On these occasions Shakspear was a favorite topic, and his familiarity with it was testified by the aptness and frequency of his quotations.

In one of these protracted talks, which always ran late into the night, Mr. Webster detailed the circumstances of his refusal to accept the clerkship of a County Court, as they are related in Curtis, when the salary would have been a little fortune, and amused himself with a humorous comparison between his subsequent career and what would then have been his destiny.

On the same occasion he described his early practice in New Hampshire, and told with almost boyish glee of one of his first cases, a bright moonlight night, a timber sled at the foot of a hill on which the snow lay deep. The driver had gone to a tavern ahead for an extra horse, and Mr. Webster, hitching his own horse as an addition to the team, got to the top of the summit, where the teamster presently found it.

"I had hidden behind a tree," said the narrator, "where I enjoyed the fun, and only came forth to stay the hand of the owner of the sled, who was 'harassing' his horses, because the 'tarnal critters' had put him to the expense of hiring assistance, when they were able to do the work themselves, and only refused their lead to spite him."

It was Mr. Webster's way of telling the story, and his imitation of the driver's tone and manner, that enhanced the drollery of the incident.

Upon another occasion he gave an amusing account of his escape through the sack window of an old-fashioned stage coach when the horses were running away with it, and described the amazement of the driver, after they were stopped, when he found a Member of Congress standing on the baggage rack, and playing footman to a stage driver.

The interest of these anecdotes was not so much in their matter as in the evidence they afford that neither the wear and tear of political and professional life nor distinguished position had impaired the freshness of early youth.

Another of Mr. Webster's anecdotes I have often repeated to students in my law office. It was the inflexible rule of Theophilus Parsons to give no law advice on Sunday—a rule which he persisted in adhering to when a citizen came to Salem on that day from Boston to obtain an opinion on a matter of first importance in connection with business to be transacted early Monday.

Angry at having had his journey for nothing, the client was on his way to his carriage when Mr. Parsons followed him and asked whether he had made up his mind as to what was right according to the golden rule, and being answered in the affirmative, told him to go back to Boston, do what he believed was "just right," and when Mr. Parsons got to his office later on Monday, he had no doubt he would find law enough to sustain him.

Speaking, on another occasion, about the elements of success in professional life, Mr. Webster said: "Why, there is —, a most learned lawyer, a most laborious man, and in all the relation of life absolutely unexceptionable, and yet, confound the fellow! he never produces results."

The age of some one being mentioned one evening, Mr. Webster said: "The worst standard by which to measure a man's life is the parish clerk's register. Some men, sir, are born old; others, again, never grow old; and certainly, when I listened to his flow of animated talk, the gleefulness of many of his remarks about men and things, I fully appreciated his meaning—that it was the temperament of the man, and not the number of his years, that made him old or young."

The Editor and the Shoemaker.

Carson (Nev.) Appeal.

One day an editor, hard at work trying to devise a plan to make delinquent subscribers pay their dues, was called upon by a shoemaker, who dropped in to give the editor some valuable hints on running a newspaper. The editor, overjoyed at the opportunity, gave the man his best cane-bottom chair, handed him a fresh cigar and listened attentively. Quoth the shoemaker as he lit the weed: "Your paper needs a hundred improved features. You don't grasp the topics of the day by the right handle; you don't set the locals in the right kind of type; your telegraph news is too thin; even the paper itself is poorly manufactured, not thick enough and too chalky a white. You don't run enough matter, and what you do run ain't of the right sort. Your ideas about protective tariff internally foolish and your stand on the Conkling matter—bad, bad. I tell you as a friend I don't take your paper myself, but I see it once in a while, and as a paper is a public affair, I suppose I have as good a right to criticize as any body. If a man wants to give me advice I let him; I am glad to have him, in fact."

"That's exactly it," said the editor,

kindly; "I always had a dim idea of my shortcomings, but never had them so clearly and convincingly set forth as by you. It is impossible to express my gratitude for the trouble you have taken not only to find out these facts, but to point them out also. Some people knowing all these things, perhaps nearly as well as you, are mean enough to keep them to themselves. Your suggestions come in a most appropriate time; I have wanted somebody to lean on, as it were, for some weeks. Keep your eye on the paper, and when you see a weak spot, come up."

The shoemaker left, happy to know that his suggestions had been received with a Christian spirit. Next day, just as he was finishing a boot, the editor came in, and, picking up the mate remarked:

"I want to tell how that boot strikes me. In the first place the leather is poor; the stitches in the sole are too wide apart and in the uppers too near the edge. Those uppers will go to pieces in two weeks. It's all wrong, my friend putting poor leather in the heels and smoothing it over with grease and lamp-black. Everybody complains of your boots; they don't last; the legs are too short, the toes are too narrow, and the instep too high. How can you have the gall to charge twelve dollars for such boots beats me. Now I tell you this as a friend, because I like to see you succeed. Of course, I don't know any more about shoemaking than you do about a newspaper, but still I take an interest in you because you are so well-disposed to me. In fact—"

Here the exasperated cobbler grabbed a lapstone, and the editor gained the street, followed by old knives, pinners, hammers, and awls, sent after him by the wrathful cobbler, who, on regaining his seat, swore by the nine gods that no impermanent, lopey idiot should ever come round trying to teach him his trade.

Mated, Not Married.

Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

A very interesting and romantic affair occurred not a thousand years ago and not a thousand miles from the town of Shelbyville, in Bedford county. The facts were related to a Banner reporter not long since, and as he knows they are facts he prints them. The names of the parties are also known, but they will be omitted here, because the facts will be recognized by those who are familiar with the circumstances.

A young gentleman and lady were engaged to marry, but found an almost insurmountable object in the path to the consummation of that happy event in the persons of her irate and stern father and obstinate and unsympathizing mother. She tried in vain to soften the obdurate parents. She endeavored to frighten them into giving their consent by threatening self destruction, and after finding that would be of no avail, she announced her determination to elope with the man of her choice. A close watch was kept over her for some time, and she became silent about the matter, and her parents thought she had concluded to take their advice and forget the object of her affections. Soon after, however, "when the leaves began to turn," she, with her parent's consent, went to visit a friend in an adjoining county, and upon arriving there notified her affianced. He came promptly, with the necessary legal purchased in Bedford county, and they were married. Several months of happiness passed by and not a shadow fell across their pathway to mar the scene of bliss which they then believed would be eternal. But suddenly a thunderbolt fell in the household, which turned joy into sorrow, and sunshine into darkness. They were informed that they were not married at all, only mated, as the marriage was illegal and void, it having occurred in one county and the license issued in another. The distressed and terrified young lady was still more terrified when she was informed that her father and mother, having heard the facts, were both en route to her once happy home to tear her away from the man she had so long called husband, but who really had no title to that name. Everything ended happily, however, as another license was procured and they were united before her parents arrived. The affair created quite a sensation and for a time was the talk of the whole country. It served as a warning to other young people matrimonially inclined, however, and a mishap of that nature has not occurred since.

Bound to Have Satisfaction.

As a Northern man who was looking up land in Alabama was riding along the highway he met a father and son riding at furious gallop and both armed with shot guns. They drew up as they reached him, and the old man called out:

"Say, stranger, hev ye met a young man and gal riding the same mule and lumping along as if Satan was after them?"

"No."

"Well, my darter has eloped with Bill Gordon and Sam and me are trying to get within shooting distance before the knot is tied."

"Ah! Why that couple were being married in Blankville as I came through there an hour ago."

"Did the gal hev on a blue waist?"

"Yes."

"And was it a tall fellow with a skewed look?"

"It was."

"That was them, stranger, and I'm much obleeged. Sam, we're too late to stop 'em, out we kin let our hosses og along into town and shoot the preacher after we git thar! That'll be some satisfaction."

A Wild Beauty.

Amena, the daughter of the chief of the Algerian revolt, is the great beauty of the Arab tribes. She appears to be distinguished above all her rivals, not only for loveliness, but for her accomplishments likewise, being a poetess of no mean order, and further courage in the field, where she takes her place by her father's side and gallops fearlessly on her Arab courser, as fleet and powerful as his own. The picture is worthy of Horace Vernet, the Frenchman say who have pursued the flying host under Bou Amena's command—the chief with his white bournous flying behind him and the red and purple tassels of his horse gear dancing in the wind, while the dark blue and white striped veil of the girl, with its gold border, flashes in the sun as it floats out behind the long streaming tail of her flying steed.

